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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,995—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.I. THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	...11th March.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	...18th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	...21st March. Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	...25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	..1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	..8th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	...15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	...18th April. Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	...22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	...29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	... 6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd "	3rd May
5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

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IMPERATOR	...C. Bechtinger..	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	...F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	...C. Bechtinger...	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Depenis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,996 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1893. Agents.

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THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,393	S. Abrey	3rd June.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13	8
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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action ...	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement ...	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier ...	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement ...	45

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved ...	50
Do. do. do. in Hunting Case ...	55
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PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription ...	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ... Rs. 75 and	95

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TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

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THERMOMETERS of all kinds.

Air Pumps
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Aspirators
Balances
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Burettes
Bunsen Burners
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Condensers
Crucibles
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INDUCTIVE ELECTRICAL MACHINES.

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20,000 RS. REWARD!

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Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

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TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES

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PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, March 4, 1893.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Quetta to the Caucasus, illustrated by Turcoman Costumes."

Members, their Families, and Friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES, Honorary Secretary.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED.

WANTED for 8 or 12 Months, from 1st May, 1893, a duly qualified European Medical man to act for the Company's Medical Officer during the absence of the latter on furlough. The Headquarters of the appointment is Madras. Application should be made to the undersigned before FRIDAY, 31st March, stating qualifications and remuneration expected, and should be accompanied by a recent testimonial or reference.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.

Madras, 28th February, 1893.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

NOTICE.

IT has been decided to have an EXTRA DAY'S RACES on TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1893. TICKETS for ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND can be obtained from the Undersigned.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

NOTICE.

COPIES OF MARATHI TRANSLATION of the BUILDING BYE-LAWS of the Municipality can be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on payment of Annas Two for each copy.

H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices: Bombay, 4th March 1893.

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Alctri's Cordial.
Alcock's Corn Plasters.
Alcock's Porus Plaster.
Allen's Hair Restorer.
Allen and Henbury's Bynin, &c.
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Angostura Bitters.
Antiphilin Milk.
Apiol Capsules.
Arnold's Chlorodyne.
Atkinson's White Rose Toilet Vinegar.
Atkinson's Florida Water.
Atkinson's Lavender Water.
Bayer's Phenacetin Lozenges.
Buyer's Sulphonal Lozenges.
Barton's Rat Poison.
Beecham's Pills.
Beauty Charm.
Beecham's Fluid Hair Dye.
Beecham's Glycerine and Cucumber.
Benbow's Cerocine.
Benson's Vocal Salt.
Benger's Food.
Bird Seeds.
Bishop's Magnesia.
Blair's Gout Pills.
Blanchard's Pills.
Bovril.
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits.
Brain Salt.
Brand's Essence of Beef, &c.
Branson's Coffee Extract.
Bridal Bouquet Bloom.
Bromo Paper.
Brompton's Cough Specific.
Brown's Nature's Remedies.
Brown's Troches.
Bunter's Nervine.
Bunter's Dentine.
Bunter's Puriline ToothPolish
Bunter's Puriline Tooth Wash
Brilliant Bo le (Metal Polish)
Burge's Lion Ointments and Pills.
Burroughs' Preparations.
Butler's Hair Cleaner.
Burlington Brown Leather Cream.
Cacoma(Hooper's and others.)
Cadbury Cocoa E sence.
Caffyn's Liquor Carnis.
Caffyn's Ma o Carnis.
Calvert's Soaps and Powders.
Carbolic Smoke Ball.
Carlsbad Salts.
Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids.
Carnrick's Soluble Food.
Carnrick's Peptonized Cod Liver Oil and Milk.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
" Nerve Pills.
Chapoteau's Morrhaul.
Chassing's Pepsine Wine.
Chemical Food.
Chaseborough's Vaseline.
Christy's Kola Elixir.
Christy's Kola Cocoa.
Christy's Kola Chocolate.
Clark's Hopremuroma.
Clark's B 4 Pills.
Clark's Miraculous Salve.
Common's Areca Nut Tooth paste.
Congreve's Elixor.
Cooper's Melanyl Marking Ink.
Critchley's Starch Gross.
Crosby's Cough Elixir.
Cuticura Ointment and Soaps
Cuticura Resolvent.
Dalby's Carminative.
Dellare's Es ence for Deafness.
Delectable Jujubes.
De Roo'e Preparations.
Dinneford's Magnesia.
DuBarry's Revelanta.
DeCarle's Solid Fruit Juice.
Edward's Harlene.
Elliman's Embrocations.
Eno's Fruit Salt, &c.
Epp's Cocoa.
Easton's Syrup.
Fairchild's Preparation.
Fellow's Syrup.
Fenning's Cooling Powders.
Fioriline.
Floral Hair Douche.
Fly Paper.
Fothergill's Madonnal.
Fowler's Bay Rum.
Frank's Grains of Health.
Franz Josef Water.
Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus.
Garrod's Compound Sulphur Tablets.
Galactogogue (Angel's).
Gayetty's Medicated Paper.
Geheric's Toothing Necklace.
Gibson's Vocal Lozenges.
Gibson's Vermine Killer.
Gibson's Sugar Worm Cake.
Gibson's Fruit Laxative Lozenges.
Graefenberg's Preparations.
Grimault's Preparations.
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2 cases colored Muslins.
2 cases white ground Prints.
30 rolls wire fillets of sizes.
3 cases Edam cheese.
3 cases Gonda cheese.

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Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 6, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victaria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Dale-Forty & Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong two-wheeled dog-cart, one very amusing monkey, the property of W. H. Gribbin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 6, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 American square pianoforte by Winchester and Co.
1 large American organ with 8 stops and 2 knee swells in good order.

A few articles of furniture consisting of sofas, drawing room chairs, pictures, vases, tea services, ornaments, musical box, Japanese jars, claret jug, &c.

A lot of German silver Cutch work, consisting of trays, milk-jugs, tumblers, sugar basin, teapot, and sugar pot.

On account of the concerned ex. s. s. Kinloch.
10 cases Bass's beer in quarts and pints, damaged by sea water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome open carriage in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Toolsidas Soorjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Nensey & Co.—

At the godown of the said Toolsidas Soorjee in Chamar Gully, near Vadgady—

23 bales, each 250 bags, No. 1 Twill of Hastings' Mill, 44 by 36½, black line.

At the godown, No. 65, of Mooljee Mungulda s, at Khuduck—100 bales, each 250 bags, No. 1 Twill of Hastings' Mill, 44 by 36½, black line.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, liqueurs, &c., also several cases of oilmanstore and provision.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned,

A large quantity of valuable jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, necklaces, rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches set with Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, saphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Detailed catalogues are published and the jewellery will be on view from to-day.

BONA FIDE SALE.
PALI HILL, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete a rich-toned brass-bound grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a large telescope on stand with case by Soundy & Co., a handsome 10 stops large harmonium, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, valuable books, pictures, wearing apparel, a handsome English-built light victoria with pole, shaft, and lamps, a powerful grey horse, harness, two D.-B. C.-F. guns in case by E. M. Reilly & Co., and Sackrenter in Frankfort, revolvers, a large collection of standard roses, ferns of sorts, lilies, palms, &c., China garden stands, &c. The property of the late FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 6, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FULL-PRESSED BALES OF KHANDEISH COTTON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Narondas Tulsidas and another, traded as Tulsidas Ludha, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., at the "Scott Press," Colaba, 31 full-pressed bales of Khandeish Cotton.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL CASES AND TINS.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Depot at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th March 1893, at 4-30 p.m., empty Kerosine Oil case and tins.

SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, CHANDELIER, CUP-BOARDS, UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee H. C.; and in re Madhowjee Ramjee, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1893, at 2 p.m., at Khuladt Chukla, silk piece-goods shop, consisting few pieces of silk, Ghatpote Patch, Uttas, cut pieces of silk, handkerchieves (printed) odhni, caps, cupboards, clocks, chests, chandelier Argand lamps, globe lamps, easy chair, copper pots, colour, &c., &c.

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1. THE AGENT is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1893. Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of WRITING and DRAWING and BLOTTING PAPER required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the 12 months ending 31st March 1894.

Supplies to commence from 1st April, 1893.

2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each at either of which offices samples may be seen.

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Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 23rd February, 1893.

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Applications, stating particulars of Service and Age, should be sent to the Undersigned, so as to reach Rangoon on or before the 1st of August, 1893.

E. DARLINGTON, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Dated Rangoon, Burma, the 16th February, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JOHN THOMAS BREWER, of 143, Rue de Rome, Paris, and 163, Moore Street, Kingsley Park, in the Parish of Kingsthorpe, in the County of Northampton, in England, but late of Hyderabad (Deccan) in India, Commission Agent, deceased, who died at Hyderabad aforesaid on or about the 5th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout British India were granted on the 24th Day of February, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated at Bombay this 25th Day of February 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Administrator's Attorneys.

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FOR SALE.

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One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

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April 13, 1892.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	600 't	1,100	18 pr. ct.	870
Apollo	750	600 't	2,200	90	305
Bellary	167	100 't	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	120
Colaba	600	200	all		220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
Fort	400	250	...		130
French	545	20,000	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	480
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	127½
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	425
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	85
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	108½
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	267½
New Indian	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	12½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	407½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	...	325 non
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	0	all	9 per ct.	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325non
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	7 0
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dorsi Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	505
Framjee Cowasji	1,250	100	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	680
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Macknajee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs. 70	1,520
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Monarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.50	1015
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.65	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	320
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100non
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 non
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marsks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	9½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	70
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15
China Leaf	,,	25-3 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-3 ,,
Australia do.	,,	25-13
Bombay do.	,,	26-4
English Sovereigns	,,	16-10
Do. Drazors	,,	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11
Carolas Dollars	,,	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222-4
Five-Francs	,,	320

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, 2 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Exchange, Grant Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Ballot for Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Presentation of Awards, 5-30 p.m.
Presentation by Lady Harris of New Colours to 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Zulu (s), from London, &c. On the 4th :—Burdon (s), from Grimsby ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Oriental (s), Busreh ; La Seyne (s), and H. M. S. Redbreast, Aden ; and Congo (s), Hull. Yesterday :—Thames (s), from Shanghai ; Shannon (s), London ; Lady Armstrong (s), Calcutta ; and Laurel Branch (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Nairung (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; City of Dundee (s), Karachi ; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Semiramis (French Yacht), Colombo, &c. Yesterday :—Booldana (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zulu entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. La Sayne on Saturday ; and the s. s. King Arthur and Kaveri left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Dundee left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

FAIRS.—The annual Sonapore Fair was held at the New Sonapore Lane, on Saturday last.—Another fair, called Cumilish Seedee Fair was held at Mahim Bazaar Road, and will continue for fourteen days.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Bheema, woman, residing at Bellasis Road, reported to the police that on Thursday night, her house was entered into through an open window, and property, consisting of eight silver bangles, cash, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 30, were stolen from a box in her room.

KICKED BY A BULLOCK.—Keshav Khana, a Marwaree boy, aged nine years, while crossing Dongree Street, yesterday afternoon, was kicked by a bullock attached to a municipal cart, driven by Bagia Rama. The Marwaree sustained a fracture to his right leg, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of a Parsee girl, named Bancobai, aged six years, daughter of Rustomji Pestonji, assistant manager, Sassoon Silk Mill. On Saturday, at noon, the deceased went out to see some Hindus dance, at the junction of the Matharpacadi and Mazagon Roads. While the deceased and her brother were standing on the road to see the dance, a labourcart came up. The driver called out as the deceased was in the way of the cart. The cart was coming down the incline, and before the deceased could get out of the way, she was knocked down by one of the bullocks. The driver pulled up the bullocks when a bag of coal weighing about two maunds fell upon the child from the cart. The deceased was picked up by a Mahomedan, who was passing along the road, and taken to her house where she died a short time later. A verdict of a accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTING A POLICE RAMOSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Wilson charged Frank Vieughan, a private, belonging to Leceister Regiment, with assaulting a police ramosee, named Sonoo Rajoo. The accused came to Bombay recently in the Troopship Serapis, and on Thursday last went out from the barracks to see the town along with two other privates of the same Regiment. The complainant who was doing his duty near the Tramway Stables at Colaba, was accosted by the accused and his companions, one of whom removed the belt from off the waist of the ramosee and ran way. Seeing the soldier make away with his belt, the complainant chased him. The belt was handed over to the accused, who refused to deliver it back to the complainant. An altercation followed ; from words they came to blows, and in the fight the accused got the better of it. The ramosee was very severely beaten by Vieughan, who gave him several blows on the face. An alarm was raised, and the police repaired to the spot. The ramosee was removed to the G. T. Hospital, and the accused was arrested ; but his two companions ran away. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and ordered the whole of the amount to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A SELF-SOLD HUSBAND.

MR. KAIKHUSRO NOWROJEE KABRAJEE, who has done much for the amelioration of the social, moral, and religious condition of the Parsis, has, for the last two years, been carrying on a crusade against the pernicious system pursued by Parsi youths of demanding a heavy money dowry on marriage occasions. In bye-gone days, the Parsis were accustomed to confer dowers on their brides, which was a natural desire on the part of parents to see their children well-provided for and settled in life. Of late, however, the custom of infant marriages has been discontinued among the Parsis, but with the abolition of such early marriages, another evil has sprung up, the grown-up youth demanding, instead of paying, money dowers for the hand of a girl. The evil has assumed such proportions that several instances have recently occurred in which the youth, not receiving a handsome dowry, has broken off the contract at the last moment and sought an alliance elsewhere. One or two cases have been brought to notice, in which the conduct of the young men has been extremely reprehensible. An affiance being formed, and a day fixed for the wedding, the usual gathering took place, but just before the ceremony, the bridegroom demanded a large sum of money. The father-in-law, being a comparatively rich man, paid the amount, and the wedding passed off smoothly. But in another case, the father-in-law, being of a different temperament, resisted the demand to the utmost, and turned his intended son-in-law out of the place where the wedding was to take place, and in a few days gave his daughter to a modest youth, who cared little for the pecuniary aspect of the affair, but looked to the pure love of the girl. When the excitement of the event had subsided, the youth received almost the whole fortune of his father-in-law, and the couple are now known to be living in peace and harmony, enjoying the fruits of their discretion and forbearance. But such is not the wisdom of all young men. When an offer of a fair hand is made, the modern young Parsi first asks the question : "What is the amount of the dowry ?" If a small amount is mentioned, he says, "My value is Rs.——." The match-maker replies : "The parents of the girl are poor, and your request cannot be complied with." In this manner, in the present day, there are hundreds of Parsi girls remaining unmarried, and their parents are alarmed at the grim and forbidding prospects before them.

Mr. Kabrajee has just published a book in the form of a novel and appropriately named it "A Self-Sold Husband," or "A Novel Mode of Earning Money,—Marriage !" In this handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages, dedicated to "all virtuous maidens," Mr. Kabrajee has endeavoured to pourtray the social characteristics of the Parsi community as regards their present marriage contracts, depicting in forcible language the advantages of a purely love-and-affection marriage, and the disadvantages of those based on mercenary arrangements. In the amusing, and at the same time instructive narrative, the author has fixed upon a hero, who manages to go through the whole story involving all sorts of affiances, good, bad, and indifferent ; and those who are familiar with Parsi idioms and home language, can duly appreciate the humour of the book combined with the serious side of the momentous question of a wedded life. The story affords delightful reading both to the young and old, and to the sterner as well as the fair sex. We understand Mr. Kabrajee is engaged in dramatising the novel and putting it on the boards of one of the local theatres ; and we make no doubt that it will receive the support which his other works have obtained from the public.

SPOON COMPETITION.

THE following is the result of the fifteenth Spoon Competition at the 400 yards range :—

	Points.
Gunner F. Blodwell	30*
Gunner C. H. Butler	30†
Sergeant-Instructor Owens	29‡
Sergeant H. S. Hyde	28†
Bombardier Zurhurst	27‡
Sergeant Jackson	26
Gunner W. H. Martin	25
Sergeant-Major J. Becherieg	23
Gunner J. Steele	23
Gunner Flower	20
Corporal F. Taylor	18
Gunner T. Reed	18
Sergeant D. A. Pinder	18
Gunner G. D. Trayley	17
Gunner J. A. Geddes, (retired)	12

* Handicapped 4 points ; winner of 2nd Spoon.
† Handicapped 4 points.
‡ Handicapped 8 points.
Winner of 1st Spoon.

THE SAD DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Mr. William Hopper, was resumed on Saturday evening, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. After recording further evidence the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind. The following evidence was adduced before the jury :—

Mr. Francis Joseph Taylor said : I am an assistant in Messrs. Treacher and Co. The deceased came to our establishment in the Fort at mid-day on the 18th of last month, and asked to see what revolvers we had got. We showed him most of our stock and he selected one, which is called British Bulldog Revolver, and which has five chambers. He took it away the same day. We supplied him with fifty rounds of loaded cartridges. He said that he had been asked by a friend up-country to purchase a revolver, but as he did not know anything about revolvers, he left the selection to me.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Inspector of Police, said : About 5-30 o'clock last evening, I examined the site where the body of the deceased was found, and in a pool of water, partly covered with sand, I found this revolver. The muzzle and barrel were covered with blood. On examining it, I found that it was a five-chambered revolver. I also found that it was loaded in four chambers with ball cartridges. The fifth chamber contained an empty cartridge case. On finding an inscription of Treacher and Company on the revolver, I went to the establishment, and Mr. Taylor told me what he has already deposed before the jury.

Dr. Sydney Smith deposed : Yesterday at 4 p. m., I viewed the body of the deceased with the Coroner's jury, and immediately afterwards I made an autopsy of the body. There was a wound on the fleshy part of the right palm just below the little finger. There was also a wound on the other side of the right eye, triangular in shape, the skin around being black with gunpowder. There was another wound outside of the left eye. The right and left cheek bones were extensively fractured. The upper bones were also blown away. The right eye was completely destroyed ; the left eye was uninjured. The liver was abnormally large. The stomach was empty, and there was no smell of liquor. All the other internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was homœrrhage from a gunshot wound, and that wound was self-inflicted. The wounds of the head seemed to have been inflicted by the revolver shown to me.

Dr. Blaney, in summing up the evidence, said that for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion, the jury must consider the evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, because he had given the evidence after a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He had said that the death was caused through a bullet wound, and that the wound was self-inflicted. The bullet had passed from one side of the head to the other, smashing the nasel bones and causing instantaneous death from homœrrhage. Dr. Sydney Smith had said that the wound was self-inflicted, and that was a vital point. The wound was on the right side, and such a wound could be caused if the revolver was put on the temple and fired. In the opinion of Dr. Smith, the death of the deceased was due to a gun-shot wound ; and if the evidence that the wound was inflicted by himself be acceptable to the jury, then they must return their verdict accordingly. But now they must go one point further and consider all the circumstances which led to his death. They must consider what was the condition of his mind when he shot himself ? It was in evidence that the body was found in the sea. If the death was instantaneous, the deceased could not have gone into water after he had shot himself. It was a question whether he was drowned or whether he died from the bullet wound. Dr. Smith said that he died from the bullet wound. He must have been, therefore, standing in the water at the time he fired the pistol. It was certain that he could not have walked to the water afterwards, because he would have fallen on the spot. Therefore, they had to take those two facts into consideration. They might put whatever interpretation they liked. It appeared that he went behind the Swimming Bath and then walked into the water and then fired the pistol against his own temple and took his own life. They had to consider all those circumstances. What did they think of such an action ? What state of mind the man was supposed to be in when he did such an act ? There was no difficulty in putting the pistol through his brain at any other place. Why should he go to the sea ? This was an extraordinary condition, and they should consider it along with the other facts. He was apparently in somewhat pecuniary difficulty, and from the letters he had written to Mr. Nixon, it was clear that he was anxious to dissolve the partnership as he was to go to England. On the 18th of last month, he purchased the revolver, and as he took his life only two days ago, the pistol would not have been purchased for the purpose of taking his life, as he had it in his possession for some days. The assistant manager of the hotel had said that the deceased's state of mind was peculiar four or five days before he left the hotel, and three days previous to his death. He was strange in his words and his actions. Mr. Pell was the last man to see the deceased, and when he called at Mr. Pell's, he had no pistol. If the jury believed that the deceased was not in his usual state of mind when he shot himself, they must say so.

After a short consultation, the jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deceased shot himself while in an unsound state of mind.

THE MURDER AT MATOONGA.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Radhi, a girl, about nine years of age, who is supposed to have been murdered for the sake of her ornaments, valued at less than Rs. 6, was resumed, on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. The following evidence was recorded :—

Savitree, a Hindu woman, said : I am the wife of Deo, a mill-labourer, and live at Matoonga. Deceased was my sister, and lived with her mother at Mahim. About a month ago, my cousin came to my house about 10 p.m., and told me the deceased was missing. The next morning I went in search of her, and on the fourth day of my search, I went into an empty *jaoli* shed at Matoonga, at about 3 p.m., when I saw the dead body of the deceased lying in the shed. It was dressed in a *cholee*, and a *saree* was covering the body. I raised an alarm and a crowd of people collected, and the police came.

Rama Sonoo, a mill-labourer, said : I am a mill-labourer and live at Mahim. On the 3rd January last about 1 p.m., I was going to a tailor, in Upper Mahim, when I saw the deceased following a labourer, named Rama, whom I have known for eight or nine years. They both passed through a lane, and were going to the east. That evening, at 5 p.m., I heard the deceased was missing. I went in search of her with others, and while I was searching, I saw Rama going in company with two labourers, named Suddoo and Balloo. They were taking Rama to the house of the deceased, and I went there with them. While we were walking to that house, I told them I saw the deceased with Rama at Mahim about 1 p.m. I then went away. Suddoo, Balloo, and Rama said nothing when I told them I saw the deceased with Rama. The deceased was ten or twelve paces behind Rama.

Dhondoo Sonoo said : I am a watchman in a cocoanut oart at Mahim, and live there. The deceased lived in a hut two oarts away. I knew her and her mother. On the 3rd January last, about 1 or 1-30 p.m., I and my brother, the last witness, were going to a tailor in Mahim, when I saw the deceased in the public road following one Rama whom I know. They were ten or twelve paces distant from me, but I could see them plainly. They were going to the east, and deceased was about ten or twelve paces behind Rama. I did not speak to them, nor did they speak to me. At 4 or 4-30 p.m., that evening, the mother of the deceased came to my house in search of the deceased, and I told her I had seen her going along the road with Rama. I have not seen Rama since, but used to see him almost daily before. I do not know where Rama is now.

Suddoo Balloo, a bricklayer, said : I am a bricklayer, and live at Mahim. On the day the deceased was missed about 5 p.m., I met Rama, whom I know, near the Mahim station. One Krishna was with me. We were searching for the deceased. I had previously heard that the deceased was seen in the company of Rama. I asked Rama where he had gone. He said he had gone to Bombay, and had just returned. I told him that his mother had broken her head, and that he was wanted at home. I and Krishna then went with Rama to his house. His mother was there. She asked him where the deceased was. He said he did not know. Rama then took a tinpot of water and went to the fore-shore, threw away the tinpot, and then ran away from there. I have not seen him since. Krishna and I went out together in search of Rama and the deceased. A lad, named Succaram, taxed Rama with having the deceased in his company. He denied that she was in his company, and immediately afterwards took the tinpot of water and went to the fore-shore.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Friday, the 17th instant.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SEVENTY-NINE deaths from small-pox occurred in Lahore during December, and one hundred and thirty-two at Rawalpindi. For the whole Province the number of deaths from small-pox is returned at six hundred and one.

BUNGLE KHAN, who, with Dost Mahomed, was the cause of the Zhob Valley Expedition, is stated to be in Afghan territory, a few miles from the Levy Post of Tarishpah. He has collected round him some badmashes who are well-armed, and has declared his intention to commence raiding in our territory as soon as the snow disappears. Dost Mahomed was captured last autumn by the Political Agent, Major MacIvor, and is now in custody.

GREAT activity in recruiting is reported from Afghanistan ; and the Amir is said to be endeavouring to raise Hazara regiments from among the tribes recently in revolt. He has learned their fighting value by severe experience, and wisely intends to officer the Hazara regiment when raised from their own tribe, but the contingent will be under an Afghan General. A short while ago the Amir was issuing manifestos, in which the Hazaras were described as heretics whom every true believer ought to slay at sight. It must be a strong desire for more troops that impels such a change of mind.

AN audacious burglary, accompanied with violence, has been perpetrated in the compound of Surgeon-General Cleghorn. The thieves locked in all the servants by putting up the chains on the doors, and then, going to the house of the daftri, effected an entrance by smashing open a door with a hatchet. The rascals overpowered the daftri and his wife, broke open a box, and abstracted jewellry and cash, to the value of Rs. 1,000. The thieves are, probably, residents of the notorious village of Mozang.

A QUETTA correspondent contradicts the report that the Amir has moved more troops in the Kandahar direction towards the frontier. This contradiction merely shows, however, that nothing is known of any such movements at Quetta, and is of less importance, because the intelligence on this head did not come *via* Quetta.

UMRA KHAN, of Bajaur, is apparently in a bad way again, says the Lahore paper. He has his hands full with his quarrel with the Khan of Nawagai, and is unable to send help to his brother, who is hard pressed in Dir by the ex-Khan of Dir with a force of Khistanis. Meanwhile, he is threatened with an attack on his other flank from Swat, which has only been deferred by the recent bad weather. All these troubles are attributed to the well-laid plans of Gholam Haider, the Amir's General at Asmar, who is providing all Umra Khan's enemies with ammunition and money. From fear of Gholam Haider, Umra Khan is said to have released the Amir's agent, whom he had captured on his way to Kabul.

RANGOON comes second in the recent Royal Artillery competition, with an average of 90 ; Bombay being first with an average of 91. The local paper gives voice to complaints of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers. It says that the Naval Volunteers have as yet been supplied with 35 stands of arms only, though they need 250. It seems impossible to procure the balance, though it is understood that the Madras Arsenal is overburdened with supplies. The Naval Volunteers want two instructors, a sergeant of artillery, and a naval petty officer ; but sanction has not yet been given to these, much to the detriment of the corps, who have to beg help from the Artillery Volunteers and private sources. The corps also ask for assistance from Government to procure a floating head-quarters and a small launch to carry two guns on naval carriages. The main want of the Port Defence Corps is an adjutant, whose whole services would be at the disposal of the corps. The Volunteer Engineers are being raised slowly and steadily, as submarine mining is quite a new feature in Indian volunteering.

NOTWITHSTANDING the alleged complicity of Chinese officials in the recent Kachin troubles, the most friendly relations exist, at present, between the frontier officials of the two countries. A few days since a refugee from Yunnan was arrested at Bhamo, and on the application of the Chinese was extradited, to answer a charge of murder in Chinese territory. He was taken by our police to the frontier, and handed over to the Mandarin, who had come from Tal for the purpose.

A DOUBLE line of rails is being laid down on the Mach-Kolpur section of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. This is where the gradients are steepest on the line, Kolpur being the station at Darwaza, the northern entrance of the Bolan Pass. By this arrangement all chance of a block in the up-running will be obviated, the double track being equal to meeting all the traffic from the low level section between Sibi and Mach.

SOME changes are being made in the location of troops on the North-West Frontier. The 31st Punjab Infantry, now holding the Samana Range, move to Peshawur ; the 21st Punjabis or 4th Sikhs, from Kohat, relieving them. The detachment of the 2nd Sikhs at Kajuri Kach, and the detachment of the 5th Punjabi Infantry at Jandola in the Bithani country, have exchanged stations, so as to permit of their respective regiments being concentrated.

IT has been decided to complete the Nichuguard Kohima-Manipur cart-road, according to the original plan. The 28th Bombay Pioneers will consequently remain on work there until the end of the open season, afterwards being quartered in temporary huts at Langthobal, near Manipur, during the rainy season. The two companies of Bengal and Madras Sappers, who have been working on the Nichuguard-Kohima section of the road, leave Nigriting on the Brahmaputra for Calcutta on the 18th instant.

SOME further details have reached us regarding the railway reconnaissance now being made between Minbu in Upper Burma and Chittagong. Mr. Woods, the Engineer-in-charge, left Minbu on December 18, and working by way of Napeh, on New Year's Day reached the summit of the Aeng Pass, a height of 4,600 feet above sea level. The route taken was that followed by Lieutenant Walker, of the Intelligence, and spurs were found along which a railway could be carried. The lowest point of the Pass was found to be 3,880 feet, about a mile-and-a-half north of Nategan, which is on the actual crest. A tunnel 3,000 feet in length would have to be driven through the range at a height of about 2,800 feet, and if this were done no gradient steeper than 1 in 40 would be necessary. The distance from Ninbu to Rue, where the Arakan plains are reached, is about 126 miles, and the steep gradients would only be along 30 miles of the line. It thus appears that the Aeng Pass offers no insuperable obstacle to the railway engineer, while the country on either side of the Yoma Range is not more difficult than many tracts in India. Mr. Woods is now completing the reconnaissance between Akyab and Chittagong, and his final report will be of special interest as tending to show whether land communication with Upper Burma can be established. Minhla would, in his opinion, be a better starting point on the Irrawaddy than Minbu, as the river there runs in a deeper channel, and a steam ferry could easily be established.

AN affray took place, on Wednesday morning, at Ramnagar, between the bunnias and the police, in which one of the former was killed and a policeman seriously hurt. The origin of the affair is ascribed to the police endeavouring to levy blackmail, which the bunnias resisted, resulting in the riot. The Maharaja's Dewan, who was celebrating his son's marriage in Benares, was hastily summoned by his Highness, and information was conveyed at the same time to Mr. Brereton, the Magistrate, who has gone down personally to investigate matters.

AMONG the many attempts that have been made to anticipate the appointment of Sir David Barbour's successor, it is quite possible that none has yet hit the mark, observes the *Pioneer*. It is now believed by the well-informed that Mr. Westland, who, after his mysterious disappearance from Assam in the autumn of 1889, retired to the obscurity of New Zealand, is more than likely to be recalled to the scenes and sphere of his official labours. Such an arrangement would certainly relieve the financial administration from the dangers of swopping horses under conditions of insecurity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bendi, 2,296 tons, Captain C W Beneki, cleared on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE French Yacht Semiramis, under the command of Captain A Viel, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo, &c.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain F Harrington, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Burdon, 1,961 tons, Captain W. Edwards, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Grimsby, with a cargo of 3,389 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE s.s. Leander, 1,888 tons, Captain J. Robson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Cardiff (2nd February), with a cargo of 3,263 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE s.s. Brookside, 1,702 tons, Captain J. Dabnar, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Blythe, (28th January), with a cargo of 3,046 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain B. H. Rogers, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull (26th January), via Karachi, with a general cargo and four deck passengers, The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Busreh (18th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Ahmed Abdoola T. Burey, Mr. Surufally, Mr. Shaj Bushie, and 51 deck.

THE s.s. Zulu, 1,787 tons,

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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LIFE ASSURANCE effected on most favourable terms by KRISHNARAVA. RAMCHANDRA, Special Agent, SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., of CANADA, 9, Church Gate Street. Apply for Prospectus and Rates, &c.

WALERS.—GRAND AUCTION SALE. Commences TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 7th March, at 3 P M., at Remount Stables on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar. See BENNETT'S Advertisement.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

CONSOLS in London were ⅛ per cent. higher yesterday at 98⅛ *ex-div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109 *ex-div.*; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·16½. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. lower at 38 5-16d. per oz.; 4 per cent. Rupee Securities being unchanged, at £64 3-16; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cheaper, at 83⅜ cents; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 100,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·90 to 83·93 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2½d.

No further change in London financial quotations to-day has, so far, been reported; and, from New York, yesterday's quotations both for Silver and Exchange on London are repeated.

The Wheat Market was quiet but steady, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 6s. 2d. per cental, ex-quay, the last quotation through Reuter, on the 9th ultimo, having been 6s. 4d. per cental, ex.-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,740,000 quarters, compared with 2,710,000 quarters on the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat. The price of spot Mid.-Americans, however, remained, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in East Indian Cotton, Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, and Coconadas were all 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, without any Surats. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

There has been no change in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool to-day; but Arrivals have advanced 3-64d. in the nearest positions and 1-16d. to 3-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 57-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 5d. for July-August. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; with Sales 5,000 bales (including 400 East Indians); and Imports 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains firm.

The week's total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were 11,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 33,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indians); the amount forwarded to consumers having been 3,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales. The imports were 4,000 bales more, at 63,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 7,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 50,000 bales less than at the same time last year, but 504,000 bales greater than in 1891. The total Visible Supply increased during the week by 20,000 bales, and of East Indians there were 23,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, a falling off of 481,000 bales compared with those for last year, but an increase of 608,000 bales as against the year before; and, in the case of Surats, a decrease of 46,000 bales, and 283,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was ⅛d. per lb. lower than on the previous Friday; and Arrivals had declined 3-32d. to 5-32d. per lb.; the spot quotation having been yesterday 1 3-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, and ⅛d. above that ruling in 1891.

In New York, 9¼ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but June Futures were two points higher, at 9-19 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total falling off, now shown this season, compared with last, and the year before, is 1,850,000 bales, and 1,707,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, an advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the spot price in New York, at 9 3-16 cents per lb.; and June Futures are 6 points higher, at 9·25 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales last year, and 14,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	61,000	122,000	117,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	32,000	65,000	72,000
" " Continent.....	50,000	66,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	4,237,000	6,147,000	5,904,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,670,000	2,610,000	2,499,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,421,000	1,829,000	1,980,000
" Stock in the Ports	921,000	1,185,000	630,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,200,000	4,681,470	3,592,340
" Surats	230,000	275,593	512,740
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,659,000	1,709,380	1,155,370
" London	6,000	7,000	18,000
American Afloat	90,000	190,000	230,000
East Indian "	10,000	12,000	20,000
Total ...	1,765,000	1,918,330	1,423,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-16d.	3½d.	4 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	4 ⅛d.	3 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	9-16d.	⅛d.

Nothing whatever has been done by exporters in Cotton here to-day; and the Mills have taken only 600 bales, made up of 450 Julgaum, at Rs. 225-30; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 210; and 50 Nugger, at Rs. 227. The tone of the market has been quiet, but prices show no further change.

WHEAT has been steady, with only a small export business passing; but quotations are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—A further decline of 2 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unaltered, the market generally having been quiet with a small business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,398	bales.
Wheat	17,414	cwt.
Linseed	35,258	"
Rapeseed	8,774	"
Gingelly	12,728	"
Groundnuts	11,025	"
Castorseed	2,049	"
Rice	9,432	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; but owing to the usual mail-day slackness, very little fresh business has been done.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and remained at this level throughout the day with but little enquiry from remitters; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d. for March delivery, at which also little business has transpired, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, and rates for Fours have receded a little, say to 105½ for Money, and 105 for Account, which were the closing quotations this afternoon; 4½ per Cents being still called 101, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market on its reopening, and we note in Mill shares, an advance of Rs. 50 on Lord Reay; of Rs. 20 in East Indian Presidency, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; of Rs. 4 in East Indian; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 25 in China; of Rs. 20 in Hindostan; of Rs. 15 in Khandeish; and of Rs. 10 each in Manockji Petit and Queen. In Press shares, Apollo have advanced Rs. 20; Breul's Cawnpore have declined Rs. 30; Albert, Rs. 10; and New Indian, 1½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 1,060.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Owing to interruption of Cable St. Thome Loanda communication with South Africa, via Cadiz Teneriffe and Lisbon St. Vincent is cut off.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AVES—Feb 4, at Victoria Camp, Suez, Egypt, the wife of Commander W Aves, Royal Indian Marine, Resident Transport Officer, Suez, of a son.
ELCUM—Feb 7, at 15, Queen's-road, St Heliers, Jersey, wife of John Bowen Elcum, Straits Settlements, C S, of a daughter.
PAUL—Feb 12, at Shillong, Assam, wife of Capt E T Paul D A A G, of a son.
SMITH—Feb 10, at Melford-road, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, wife of S E Smith, Commander, B I S N Co, of a daughter.
YOUNG—Feb 5, at 10, Ardross-terrace, Inverness, wife of Col G Young, Bengal Staff Corps (late 1st Gurkha Rifles), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—PIKE—February 14, at St Saviour's, Pallington, Francis Henry Augustus, youngest son of the late J D Bell, Standing Counsel to the Government, Calcutta, to Evelyn Gertrude, second daughter of the late J B Pike, of Fernwood, Sydenham-hill.
REID—FRY—Feb 8, at All Saints', Kensington-park, John Hamilton Reid, M A, to Haidee Maude, eldest daughter of Col J W Fry, late of the 91st Argyleshire Highlanders, and 88th Connaught Rangers, and granddaughter of the late Col H Pawer, Madras Army.
VIBART—HORN—Feb 13, at St Mary Magdalene's, Addiscombie, Col Edward Vibart, late 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late W Horn, C E, of Rozer, Durham, and of Ceylon.
WILSON—CORNWELL—Feb 9, at the Parish Church of Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, Rev A N Wilson, Chaon (retd), Bengal Establishment, to Alice, fifth daughter of the Rev T C B Cornwell, rector of Scadwell, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Feb 11, at Ch stanton-road, London, Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Lt-Col Alexander Baillie, H E I C S, on their Madras Establishment, aged 76.
DALLAS—Feb 13, at King's College Hospital, William Fraser Dallas, eldest son of the late William Dallas, of Calcutta and Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 21.
EASTON—Feb 13, at South Tottenham, Helena Olivia, wife of Lieut W C Easton, R N R (P and O Service), aged 31.
HUGHES—Feb 11, at 12, Fulham-place, Paddington, Ann, widow of the late Capt G A Hughes, late Indian Army.
THOMAS—Feb 15, Edward B Thomas, late Madras Civil Service, aged 89.
WHITNEY—Jan 27, very suddenly, at Milton, near Boston, U S A, Charles Whitney, late of Whitney Brothers and Co, Calcutta, aged 52.

PERSIA.

BIRTH.

GERRARD—February 10, at Bushire, Persia, the wife of Minden Gerrard, of the Persian Gulf Trading Co., Ld., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH—February 24, at Mewnah, Shahjahanpur, N-W P, the wife of Herbert Finch, of a daughter.
HALDWELL—February 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr E Haldwell, of a son.
LEWIS—February 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr J Lewis, of a daughter.
MARCHANT—February 23, at "Armoury House," Ootacamund, the wife of C G Marchant, Chemist to His Excellency the Governor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HERON—February 28, at Allahabad, 18, Canning Road, Elwin Elliot Heron, C E, aged 51 years.
PENMAN—February, 22, at Sukkur, after an illness of about three months, Alexander Scott McGregor Penman, late of North-Western Railway, aged 55 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

ONE of the greatest puzzles of the last census was that the City of Bombay was shown to have in round numbers two hundred thousand fewer women than men. We naturally turn with curiosity to Mr. W. Drew's "Bombay and Its Feudatories" for some light on this remarkable and portentous disproportion between the sexes. The only comfort we get is such as may be derived from a multitude of reasons which go to show that while in all European countries except one—Italy—the females considerably out-number the males, in India the males always out-number the females. The inference is therefore that the enormous disproportion between the sexes is only an exaggeration of the normal state of things in India. In the Bombay Presidency, including the Feudatory States, the number of males is more than eight hundred and fifty thousand in excess of females; the figures being 13,883,000 for the former and 13,033,000 for the latter. The disproportion is not quite so great in the Native States, where there are 956 females to one thousand males, whereas in British territory the number is only 931. In England and Wales the proportion is 1,055 women to 1,000 men; in Scotland rather more, in Ireland less. In France there are 1,005 women to 1,000 men, and in Italy but 995. The excess is greater in Saxony and Sweden, where it reaches 1,093 and 1,061 respectively. Chili is the only country in which there is an equipoise. In all the Colonies as well as in the United States among both the white and coloured races the females are outnumbered by the males—even more largely than is the case in India. This is probably due to the fact that in those countries there are large numbers of foreign immigrants, amongst whom young men who have migrated to better their prospects are a considerable element. The preponderance of females in Europe, except in Italy, is in part assignable to the cause which leads to the excess of males on the American Continent and the British Colonies—the migration of males in quest of fresh fields and pastures new, and also to the stronger physique of European women which enables them to survive trials to which their sisters in other regions succumb. In all countries, including India, the male births exceed the female births. Mr. Drew gives elaborate tables which show that while in European countries the proportion of females gradually increases from the first year to the last, this is only the case in India in respect of children under four or five and of women in the last age period. The deficiency is greatest in the intermediate stages, especially between ten and fifteen. He does not share the general opinion hitherto entertained that the deficiency of females is to be accounted for by the absence of care in the enumeration of women as compared to that of men. In selected villages, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors went over the numbers set down in the Census Block Books, and found that when the figures were tested by parading all the inhabitants, they were found to be on the whole very accurate.

There may, however, be a tendency to understate somewhat the age of girls between five and fifteen, because of the obligation resting on parents to provide them with husbands before they are twelve. In a similar way there is a tendency in England for girls of eighteen to add a couple of years, and for those over twenty-five to reduce their census age, as it is generally considered that the years between twenty and twenty-five are most suitable for service or marriage. This source of aberration in the statistics apart, the enumeration of women may be taken as equally accurate in regard to both the sexes, except in Sind; where the disproportion between the relative numbers of the Hindu and Mussulman women is marked, and gives rise to something more than a suspicion that the enumeration of the latter it does not include all the girls of marriageable age. In the City of Bombay the total increase of the population was 48,568, although the males had increased by 53,330, an increase of 6·28 per cent. On the other hand, the number of females was less by 4,762, a falling off of 1·54 per cent. This remarkable decline is in part accounted for, Mr. Drew points out, when we find that in Ratnagiri the increase of males was 40,563, while the females increased by 68,273. As everyone knows, the Bombay labour market is largely recruited by male immigrants from the poor and infertile district of Ratnagiri, who for the most part leave their womankind at home. It is curious to find that the indigenous population of Bombay—people born in the city—has decreased from 214,685 to 205,752, the falling off in males being more than double that of the females. The increase in the population has been wholly due to immigration which has also to make good the loss of 6,192, the average annual excess of deaths over births in the last ten years. Only twenty-five per cent. of the population of the *urbs prima in Indis* is Bombay-born. Nevertheless the City grows and thrives with a vigour which justifies the preparation of a table showing that at the normal rate of increase the population will number when this year closes 8,43,068. At the close of the century, in the year 1900—only seven years distant—the citizens of Bombay will count up 9,22,077, of whom it is not too rash to speculate by far the larger but not the better half will be men and men-children. At that date—if the same rate of increase which has obtained in the last decade be maintained—the population of the Presidency, exclusive of the Native States, will number close upon twenty-one millions—a splendid total, which will be exceeded by upwards of fifty thousand in the year 1901.

It is satisfactory to know that the number of insanes, deaf-mutes, and blind does not keep pace with the growth of the population. Following English precedent, persons suffering from these infirmities have special columns in the returns, with leprosy added. The number of those afflicted with the latter malady, the worst of all, shows a slight increase—12,382 in 1881 have become 12,740 in the later census. The returns have been checked and found accurate, so that there can be no doubt that under three of the four heads there has been a distinct improvement. In the whole Presidency the number of the insane has fallen in the ten years from just less than ten thousand to eight thousand two hundred and eighty. The diminution in the number of deaf-mutes is only trifling in itself, but taken in reference to an increase of three millions in the number of the population, any decrease is a satisfactory evidence of improvement in regard to this distressing infirmity. In 1881 the deaf-mutes numbered 16,594; in 1891 they were two hundred less. The blind have fallen from over sixty-two thousand to forty-one thousand—a very substantial diminution. The proportion of females suffering from one or other of these four maladies is considerably less than that of males similarly affected. The proportion of female lepers is only 32·6 per cent. of the male lepers in British territory, though in the City of Bombay it is 58 per cent One person in three thousand of the population in British territory, is insane, but only one in two thousand in Bombay, which thus justifies those who hold that this City is "a centre of sanity" as compared to certain other Indian localities which we need not now stop to name. The cynic may, of course, contend that insanity can only visit those who possess brains. However this may be, it is certain that India compares very well with Europe and America on the score of sanity. The proportion of insane in every ten thousand of the population in this country is eight; in England and Wales it is thirty-five. In Ireland as in Scotland the proportion is thirty-eight—a fact which affords an additional argument for or against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, according to the point of view of the controversialist. The proportion of admissions from the British troops in India into Lunatic Asylums was during the five years 1886-90 one in 301 or 33 per thousand—precisely the same as in England. In England the number of females suffering from insanity, contrary to what is the case in India, exceeds the number of male insanes—possibly because the latter succumb sooner. In Madras as in the Bombay Presidency there has been a considerable decrease in the number of the distraught of both sexes during the ten years. The proportion of blind is three times greater in India than in England, so that there was great room for the improvement which has come to pass. Ten years ago the blind in ten thousand males in the Bombay Presidency was twenty-three, and of females twenty-five; now the proportion of both is fourteen. The only apparent reason for the diminution in the number of victims is the decrease in the number of cases of small-pox, the deaths from which have steadily declined as the percentage of persons vaccinated has increased. This is a fact which we commend to the notice of Mr. W. Tebb and the members of the Anti-Vaccination League.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S first Message to Congress speaks ominously of "the vital importance of a sound stable currency"—and the impossibility of defying the inexorable laws of finance. This can only mean that the monthly purchases of silver have, in the American phrase, got to go. Not at once; for the Senate has hung up for the Session the Bill to repeal the Acts under which four million ounces of silver are now purchased every month. But sooner or later the Senate will have to yield to the changed current of opinion which, two years ago, sent up a Democratic House of Representatives and last November elected Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. The gentlemen who sent Colonel Ardagh the "counter-blast" expressing surprise and regret that the Government of India should cast about for some means of saving the finances of India from being swept to perdition by a deluge of American silver, will now perhaps see how little they understood the situation. President Cleveland's disapproval of bounties, subsidies, and reckless pensions will, no doubt, stimulate the Democratic majority on the House of Representatives to deal with those abuses by legislation. The rectification of the wrongs inflicted by the Tariff can only be achieved by a free revision of the McKinley Act. Any modification of that measure of ultra-protection will be hailed with satisfaction by the hard hit English manufacturers. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the United States are prepared to accept the doctrine of Free Trade as it is understood in Great Britain. American opinion is not ripe—perhaps never will sufficiently ripen—to permit a Trans-Atlantic Cobden to make a clean sweep of all Customs which protect native industry.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES who has his eye upon the Emperor of Russia, intends on the Civil Service Estimates to call attention to the persistent withholding by her Majesty's Government from the House of Commons of the papers containing the official information or correspondence respecting the armed occupation by Russia of territories in the Pamirs, in the neighbourhood of the northern frontiers of India and to move a resolution. This will be dealt with not by Mr. Russell, but by Sir Edward Grey, the youthful Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who on one or two occasions on which he has addressed the House since he accepted office has made a very favourable impression on Conservatives and Liberals. So far he has not excited the particular animosity of Mr. Labouchere who pursues Sir E. Grey's chief, Lord Rosebery, with unconcealed bitterness. The Editor of *

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

President Cleveland in his inaugural address to Congress insists on the vital importance of a sound stable currency. America, he says, cannot defy the inexorable laws of finance.

THE NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

President Cleveland then expresses a hope that prudent remedial legislation will be taken in hand, and that in the meantime the Executive will use all the powers invested in them to maintain the national credit and avert a financial disaster. He deprecates bounties, subsidies, and reckless pensions, and says that the State must rectify the wrongs inflicted by the Tariff, and in conclusion says that the necessity for revenue is the sole justification for taxation of the people.

THE TRIAL BY JURY QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A meeting of the East India Association was held yesterday at which Lord Hobhouse, Mr. Justice Farran, Sir Douglas Straight, Sir Richard Couch, and Mr. Justice Jardine were present.

LECTURE BY MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

The latter gave a lecture on the question of Trial by Jury and explained the objections raised against the Jury system in India, but said he believed that a change in the law was now improbable.

Mr. Justice Stephen's arguments were in favor of juries as being especially applicable to India.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 3.

The Emir of Bokhara has started on his homeward journey.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 4 (EVENING.)

In the International Football match played yesterday between Scotland and England, the latter team was beaten by two dropped goals to nil.

TROOPING MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Indian transport Malabar has sailed with the Staffordshire Regiment for Egypt.

The Black Watch Regiment has started from Alexandria for Mauritius and the Cape.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The death is announced of General Sir Henry Bates, K.C.B.

THE AMIR'S DELEGATE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Latest news, received from Kabul, states that Mr. Pyne was to have left on the 23rd ultimo, bearing a letter from the Amir to the Government of India.

THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, is now in the neighbourhood of the Kunlon Ferry, having examined the new tract of country beyond the Salween. All is quiet in that direction.

THE CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Calcutta Small Cause Courts Bill will be stood over until the next cold-weather Session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE PESHAWAR COMMAND.

General Collett vacates the Peshawar Command in a few days; and will proceed to Calcutta to bid farewell to Lord Roberts before leaving for England. Temporary arrangements will be made to fill the vacancy, pending the arrival of General Palmer from the Chin Hills to relieve General Kinloch, who moves from Allahabad to Peshawar.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

A petition was presented by the largest shareholders of the Himalaya Bank, in liquidation, in the court of the District Judge of Saharanpur, asking that the liquidators be directed to prosecute the directors and officers of the Bank criminally. The Judge dismissed the application partly on the ground that some of the charges made were not offences in relation to a company, and partly because he thought the interests of shareholders might be prejudiced were a criminal prosecution instituted; while a civil suit for recovery of monies from certain bank officials was understood to be pending practically. Therefore, the matter is still open.

EVENING PARTY TO COL. MARSHALL.

It is proposed to give an evening party to Colonel C. H. I. Marshall, at Lahore, on Monday, by the Punjab Association.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 5.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Edward Quiros was called to give rebutting evidence as to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character. Witness said he was Police Inspector in Lucknow during the time Gertrude Donnelley lived there, and swore that she was a respectable woman, against whom there was no complaint. The whole family was considered respectable. Witness also heard that Mehdi Hassan was courting Gertrude, and that he ultimately married her. Cross-examination was reserved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

Mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 12th February, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛ ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	33,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	63,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,659,000	"
" " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

ENGLISH, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

HOME RULE certainly holds the field this week at all events, and is likely to be the chief topic of interest for some time to come. Mr. Gladstone's speech, in asking for leave to introduce his Bill, occupied two hours-and-a-quarter, but although from the physical point of view it excited the admiration of all his hearers in every part of an unprecedentedly crowded house, it will not go down to posterity as equal in brilliance to his earlier efforts on the Parliamentary stage, or even to some of his more recent performances. To experienced pressmen sitting in the gallery it sounded more like a budget statement, than what is called an epoch-making deliverance. There were a number of eloquent passages, and the peroration was not unworthy of the orator or the occasion. Up to the time of writing the text of the Bill is not published, but so far as its contents can be judged from a description, which, as Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary omission to say anything about the land difficulty shows was not perfect, the measure, while it has not appeased the Unionists, is as a whole accepted by Liberals as a fair solution of the question. Not that Mr. Gladstone's followers are prepared to swallow it whole. There is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the proposal to create a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Chamber, the former to be elected by a superior class of voters, and without mentioning minor objections, there is the knotty point about the retention of eighty of the Irish members to vote in some unexplained way on some defined business relating to Imperial affairs. Mr. Gladstone's attitude on this subject is much canvassed. His language does undeniably convey the impression that he has reluctantly consented to retain the Irish members, and that he would not break his heart or retire if this particular provision were abandoned upon the responsibility of the House at large. Whether if this correctly represents his personal feelings it is a courageous line of action for a Prime Minister to take up is another question. Mr. Bryce who has had much to do in the preparation of the Bill, and who was put up to reply to Mr. Balfour on Tuesday night, does not speak as if the continued representation of Ireland at Westminster were at all an open question. He thinks the plan conceived by the Government, to be fully disclosed when we get the Bill, will be quite workable; indeed, he himself confesses that he has never been able to see great objections to the retention of the members for all purposes. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, from which so much has been expected, was, if not a failure, at any rate, a disappointment. His nervousness almost until the conclusion of his remarks was painful to see, and there was a certain want of originality in his examination of the Bill that contrasted rather strangely with the Randolph Churchill of the old days. A little more practice and he may regain his ancient form, but for the present he is not the formidable opponent he was before he broke with his political friends. Next to Lord Randolph the man whose views most persons have been most anxious to hear is Mr. Labouchere, who while he has not surmounted his objection to the Irishmen staying in the House of Commons seems to have thought better of his intention to propose their exclusion, or at any rate is hesitating.

From what I can gather of Liberal opinion, the Bill will in all probability pass the House of Commons with certain alterations not seriously affecting its principle. That it will be rejected by the House of Lords admits of no manner of doubt. What will happen when the measure is rejected by the peers remains to be seen. Obviously the Government do not want to return to the country without taking something in their hands besides the Home Rule Bill. Their great desire is to pass their Registration scheme, including one man one vote, but Conservatives tell me that such a measure will be resisted tooth and nail unless accompanied by a redistribution of seats. The abolition of plural voting if carried out under the present division of the electorates, would simply mean the annihilation of the Conservatives in places which are now strongholds of that party. To attempt a forecast of the situation within less than a week of the introduction of the *piece de resistance* of the Liberal fare would be undoubtedly rash, especially in view of the mutterings that still proceed from the Welsh camp.

A propos of the exciting scene in the House of Commons when the *Times* was censured for accepting a serious misstatement with reference to the relations of the Irish party with their Liberal allies I have not heard a few Unionists express their displeasure at the action throughout this business of Lord Wolmer, the amiable but rather credulous son-in-law of the Marquis of Salisbury. I happened last night to meet Mr. Murphy, a gentleman who is respected as much by Unionists as by Nationalists, and he gave me indisputable proofs of the fact that whatever else may be said of the Irish members they are certainly not open to the reproach of being supported by "Liberal Gold." It is perfectly true, however, that the Nationalists as a party do not always find it easy to make both ends meet, and whether the projected measure for the payment of members of Parliament is designed in their special interest as the *Times* suggests, it will be a boon to certain of the Irish representatives if it becomes law. On the eve of the General Election Mr. Murphy, as treasurer of the Irish party, wrote out a cheque for some trifling sum, not more than £30, and he had to ask the person in whose favour it was drawn not to present it at once owing to the balance at the bank being under that amount for the time being.

Lord Stanley of Alderley was favoured with a very fair audience, when on Monday afternoon he called attention to the question of the Earl of Kimberley's salary. The majority of the peers present particularly those on the Conservative side had doubtless come down to hear Viscount Middleton arraign the Government for withdrawing Mr. Justice Mathew from his judicial duties in London in order to preside over the Evicted Tenants Commission but their Lordships were interested by Lord Stanley's remarks, and remained in their places throughout the discussion. A more attentive body of listeners I have never seen, and it was clear that their sympathy was entirely with those whose views were so well expressed by Lord Stanley. If a division had been taken the Ministry would have had a great beating. But Lord Stanley mercifully refrained from proceeding to this extremity, being apparently satisfied with the course of the debate, and the publicity given to the unfair arrangement he attacked. In his opening observations he quoted from a letter that appeared in the *Daily News* just after the formation of the Government, suggesting that Lord Kimberley's pay should so long as he continued to be Lord President of the Council as well as Secretary of State for India, be contributed partly by England and partly by India. "It is sometimes forgotten in this country," said the writer of the letter to the *Daily News*, "that the entire cost of the India Office, a very large item, is entirely borne by the Indian taxpayer." Lord Stanley said he would go further. He found that many people including members of their Lordship's House were unaware of the fact that India bore this expense. He excited a smile or two, when he observed that probably Lord Kimberley confined his newspaper reading to the Opposition journals and had not seen the communication in the *Daily News*. In his reply Lord Kimberley said: "Strange as it may seem to my noble friend I do read the *Daily News*, and saw the letter referred to, when it appeared." He, however, argued that no injustice was done to India and ignoring the principle involved argued that "unnecessary bother had been made about a very small matter." Lord Stanley had suggested as the best solution of the difficulty that the noble Earl should receive the salaries of both offices. "Hear, hear," said Lord Kimberley to this proposal, which though it was obviously a rhetorical artifice, he gravely answered as if it were seriously intended. To the apparent discomfiture of the dual Minister and other occupants of the Front Ministerial bench, the Earl of Northbrook rose to declare his disappointment with the answer. Possibly with the recollection of Pooh-Bah the Lord High Executioner and Lord High Everything Else, the ex-Viceroy said:—"Perhaps, the question was put in the form of a conundrum in reference to the two offices held by the noble Earl, but the reply might almost be attributed to a Minister speaking in a third capacity as a representative of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the English Government." Lord Northbrook scored another point by an allusion to the larger number of rupees required to provide the salaries of India Office officials, and from this he passed on to a general denunciation of the excessive nature of the Home Charges, particularly those connected with the Army. He made what in the mouth of a congress orator would be called a strong observation. Indian finance, said his Lordship, was determined by the English Government, and notwithstanding remonstrances made by the Indian Government it was determined with regard to English rather than Indian interests. The Marquis of Ripon sat by the side of Lord Kimberley, and Lord Northbrook appealed to him to say if he had not when Viceroy himself sent home despatch after despatch, protesting against the greediness of the Horse Guards. "My noble friend," Lord Northbrook went on to say, "is now Secretary of State for the Colonies. I ask him to say whether the colonies bear any part of the expense of the office over which he presides." Altogether Lord Northbrook spoke with unusual warmth and eloquence and the earnestness of his manner evidently made a deep impression upon the House. Lord Ripon who was obliged to accept the challenge thrown out to him seemed to dislike the task; at any rate, his performance was far from effective. He admitted the magnitude of the question raised by Lord Northbrook, but excused himself from dealing with it on that occasion when they were considering a much smaller matter. This was all very well, but the noble marquis suddenly became somewhat irrelevant when he talked about the Currency Committee. Lord Northbrook at once jumped up, and asked if it was to be understood that the Home Charges had been referred to that Committee. Of course, Lord Ripon was compelled to reply in the negative, and to the relief of the noble occupant of the Woolsack, who was beginning to look uncomfortable, the Speaker immediatly took up another argument. As to the Colonial Office he feebly pointed out that no change had lately taken place in the practice of charging its cost to the Home Revenues. Both he and Lord Kimberley thought it sufficient to say that the salary of the Secretary of State for India is fixed by Act of Parliament, a very convenient excuse. The Marquis of Salisbury who was nothing loth to prolong the agony of his friends opposite hit the right nail on the head when he asked how the matter would be regarded if we were dealing with some community less distant, for instance the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. He created some laughter by indicating how the new departure as he termed it might be extended by a Ministry anxious to economise at the expense of other people. "You might, for example," he observed "make the Chairman of the London County Council Home Secretary, and let him draw only the salary of the former appointment." Lord Carrington here whispered something to the Earl of Kimberley. The democratic Lord Chamberlain probably was, as a member of the County Council, informing his chief that the leader of the Opposition seemed to be unaware of the fact that the chairman of that body is an unsalaried officer. "Then," Lord Salisbury continued, "there are four Under-Secretaries in the House of Commons" why not save their salaries by making them members of the India Council? "But members of the Council of India cannot sit in Parliament?" remarked Lord Kimberley, who by this time had recovered his customary equanimity. "Oh! that is a detail," rejoined Lord Salisbury amidst laughter. His concluding words were very much to the purpose. They showed that he at least had not been convinced by the plea that reminds us of the poor servant-girl who excused the irregularity of her conduct on the ground that the infant was "such a very small one." He reminded their Lordships that they must not measure the financial injury by the number of thousand pounds involved. "In matters of this sort," he added, "people feel the injustice keenly, and it is of little consequence whether the amount is a few thousand pounds more or less." The general opinion appears to be that Lord Stanley did well in bringing the question forward, and that he has paved the way for a thorough investigation of the Home Expenditure of the Government of India. But what is Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji about that he does not ventilate the subject by a series of judicious questions in the House of Commons?

I do not see in the papers this morning any reference to the question asked by Mr. Dadabhai yesterday with reference to the Currency Committee. The hon. gentleman requested Mr. George Russell to say whether the Secretary for State before sanctioning any alteration in the present system would submit the question for the consideration of the House of Commons. Mr. Russell read the following reply:—"In answer to a question by the hon. member for Hull (Sir Seymour King) I stated on the 9th instant that the evidence could not be laid before Parliament, consistently with the public interests until the decision arrived at on the report had been announced, and it follows that the Secretary of State cannot undertake to pursue the course suggested by my honourable friend." The amendment Mr. Dadabhai intends to move when Sir Seymour King proposes the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the losses suffered by the Civil and Military Services of the Indian Government owing to the depreciation of the rupee, is attracting some attention in Anglo-Indian Services. The unfortunate persons on whose behalf Sir Seymour King is interesting himself would not, I suppose, care where the money came from, but it is absurd to recommend that if the desired relief is given the difference between the special rate for remittances and the market rate of exchange shall be paid from the British Exchequer. Mr. Dadabhai might as well have had the courage of his convictions and decided to meet the resolution with a direct negative. I presume the ground he will go upon is that the House of Commons has no right to be generous at other people's expense. This line of argument is rather of a dog-in-the-manger description, and some people may consider it not quite worthy of Mr. Dadabhai, who would perhaps be better employed if he devoted his talents to seeing how less legitimate claims upon the revenues of India can be dealt with. There is, I understand, absolutely no chance of Sir Seymour's motion coming on next Tuesday, but the hon. member for Central Hull is balloting for a fresh day and in the meantime an elaborate statement of the whole case has been drawn up for presentation to members of Parliament and the Press.

Mr. Schwann who last night elicited from Mr. Russell that a commission is to be appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Trial by Jury question and report without delay, has moved for the correspondence and despatches that have passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the subject of the Indian Councils Act.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is, I hear, thinking of introducing a Bill to establish simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Indian Civil Service, but the measure has not yet been drafted, and he must be very sanguine if he believes that it has any chance of being considered, much less passed, during the present session of Parliament.

The lecture hall of the Society of Arts was crowded yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the lecture before the Indian section by Sir W. W Hunter on "The Progress of India under the Crown." At the last moment Lord Ripon who was to have presided, was prevented from attending owing to a Cabinet Council having been hastily summoned, and Sir F. Forbes Adam took the chair. The discussion, a somewhat animated one, was opened in an able speech by Sir Owen Burne who incidentally expressed concurrence with the lecturer's favourable operations of the Imperial Institute so far as they relate to India. After some remarks of a statistical nature from Mr. R. B. Buckley, of the Public Works Department, Sir William Wedderburn addressed the meeting. Wandering off into controversial questions and thereby infringing a wholesome rule of the Society, a well-known member of the committee protested against the speaker continuing that line of argument. A section of the audience wished Sir William to proceed, and for a short time there was a close approach to what in another place not far distant would be called "a scene." Subsequently some offence was caused by a Mr. A. K. Donald, who offended in the same direction as Sir W. Wedderburn. Other speakers were Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. Taw Sin Ko, Mr. Hyndman, Professor Wallace, Mr. Edmund Kimber, Mr. Martin Wood, and Sir George Birdwood.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4.

10 p.m.	74·8

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

6 a.m.	72·9
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·6

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of February 17, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1-15 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C M Sherman	Mrs Smith
Mr T Wake	Mr J B Archer
Mr A Atkinson	Mr Bendall
Mr Heap	Miss Oliver
Mrs Cunningham, child and infant	Mrs Beckerleg
Capt and Mrs C R Brownlow and Infant	Dr, Mrs and Miss Rooks
Col Lister Kay	Master and Miss Le Marchand
Mrs Stent and child	Mr J F Hallifax
Miss Heath	Mr Hormusji
Mrs Henderson, Miss Henderson and child	Mr G D Saunder
Dr Ada Niebel	Msj and Mrs Fowell
Mrs Mollins and child	Dr C C Manifold
Miss McGill and two sisters	Mr Warren
Mr and Mrs Atkinson	Mrs Langan
	Mr and Mrs Jacobs
	Mrs C Brown

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Cowie	Mr W H Powell
Mr and Mrs Court	Maj C B Brookes
Mrs Williams	Mr C C Campbell
Sir E H H Kinahan	Mr C Watt
Mr E R Ross	Surg-Maj Henderson
Mr H S Barnes	Mr Blecch
Mr W E Holmes	Mrs K Salmon
Mr H Marsh	Maj B Murdoch
Mr C F Simpson	Mr R J Kerr
Viscount Bourdille	Mr Hoffkine
Mr P Massif	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mrs Cope Smith	Miss Behrens

FROM ADEN.—Capt P B Astley

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

THE COURT.

The Queen will leave Osborne for Windsor this morning.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday attended a meeting of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, and again on the following day.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Norton asked whether the recent circular from the Education Department with regard to space in schools was intended to be retrospective. Lord Kimberley said he had no intention of injuring denominational schools, but it was desired to raise the standard of sanitation in all schools. Lord Salisbury thought the circular required recasting, as at present it was cruel towards struggling schools. On Monday, Lord Stanley of Alderley complained that the salary of the Secretary for India was paid by the Indian taxpayer, while the British taxpayer paid nothing for the President of the Council, who held both offices. On Tuesday, Lord Salisbury strongly protested against the conduct of the Government in allowing Mr. Leveson-Gower, a Church Estates Commissioner, to interfere in the creation of a new benefice in Wales in view of the contemplated Suspensory Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Ross moved a resolution in amendment to the Address deprecating the release of the men convicted of the Gweedore murder. Mr. J. Morley justified his action on several grounds, and, lastly, on his judgment that justice had been already done by the punishment endured by the prisoners. The amendment was then negatived. Mr. Arnold-Forster next raised the question of clerical intimidation in Ireland, and after several hours' debate his amendment was negatived by 248 against 205. On Saturday Mr. J. Lowther moved an amendment for an Address to the Crown praying for a Bill to restrict the immigration of destitute aliens. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would agree to a committee to inquire into how far destitute aliens were the means of ousting British workmen from employment. On a division the amendment was negatived by 234 against 119. The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was then agreed to. On Monday Mr. Gladstone made a statement, occupying 2¼ hours in delivery, in introducing the Irish Home Rule Bill. Sir E. Clarke, in a vigorous speech, criticized many of the details described by the Premier, and the debate was carried on until midnight. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. A. J. Bolfour, who was followed by Mr. Bryce, Mr. J. Redmond, Sir J. Lubbock, and other members, and was again adjourned. On Wednesday the House, as is usual on Ash Wednesday, did not meet until 2 p.m. Mr. Logan moved the second reading of a Bill for abolishing plural voting and pecuniary qualification in the election of boards of guardians and other local authorities. After a short debate, in which Mr. H. Fowler and Mr. J. A. Balfour accepted the principle, but reserved freedom as to details, the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., has telegraphed to New York that the Home Rule Bill offers a better and more democratic Constitution than did that of 1836, and he believes the Liberal party is strong enough to pass the measure.

POLITICAL.

The Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday presided at a complimentary dinner to Lord Wolmer, the late Liberal Unionist Whip, and in the course of his speech he said that the new Home Rule Bill failed to meet nearly all of the objections which had been raised to the measure of 1886.

A deputation had an interview on Tuesday with the Home Secretary, to urge the adoption of an Eight Hours Bill for cotton mills. Mr. Asquith said that he would carefully consider the representations of the deputation.

In reply to a deputation from Scotland, Mr. H. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, on Tuesday said he regretted that he could not at present remove the restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Wales Liberal Federation at Chester, on Saturday, a resolution was passed deprecating the decision of the Government not to introduce this Session a Disestablishment Bill, and claiming that the Suspensory Bill should have precedence after the Irish Home Rule Bill.

IRELAND.

The Anti-Parnellite papers in Ireland generally regard Mr. Galdstone's Home Rule Bill with favour, but the Parnellite journals manifest suspicion and doubt whether the real objects of the Nationalist party will be assured by the proposed measure.

At a meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Association at Cork, on Saturday, it was resolved to call upon the Government to introduce a Bill for the immediate reinstatement of all evicted tenants.

GENERAL.

In the Upper House of Convocation, on Friday, the Bill far suspending the creation of new interests in the Church in Wales was declared to be the beginning of disendowment, and an address to the Queen, expressing regret for the proposed policy, was adopted.

In answer to a deputation which on Friday urged the adoption of an Imperial penny postage, Mr. A Morley, Postmaster-General, said that, although the financial and administrative difficulties were not insuperable, a preliminary condition to the change proposed was the assent and co-operation of all the colonies, which at present did not appear to be probable.

The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian returned to Greenock on Saturday, having encountered a furious gale and sustained great damage on the previous Saturday. The seas swept away everything on deck, and washed overboard six of the crew and four passengers. The captain, Mr. Dalziel, and a cabin passenger sustained injuries which caused their death.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the French Hospital in London, and announced his early retirement from his official position, which he said was quite voluntary, and induced by his desire to keep himself in touch with French politics.

Upwards of 500 English and Scottish pilgrims, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, left London on Tuesday for Rome to take part in the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee.

The case for the prosecution in the Hansard Union case is concluded, and Mr. Bottomley has spoken in his own defence. Counsel for the other defendants are now addressing the Court.

The charges against Charles Wells, notorious for his heavy play at Monte Carlo, were inquired into on Wednesday at Bow-street, and evidence was given that several persons had advanced to him large sums of money, relying on his statements with regard to patents which proved to be untrue.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, late M.C.S.; Lt.-Gen. C. Adams, C.B.; Sir C. Lewis; Sir C. Wathen; Rev. F. O. Morris; Canon Eastwood; Rev. R. T. West; Principal Gracey; Count de Toll; Mr. F. Wild; Mr. H. C. de Mille; Miss Wyndham; Mrs. W. Locke.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1893

Means of observations of 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·946
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	N. NNE, ENE, WNW, S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	201

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

ANOTHER excellent day's sport marked the legitimate close of the Bombay Races of 1893, but the extraordinary success of the meeting has induced the management to hold an extra day's racing, which is fixed for Tuesday next. The prospectus is out already, and it is both liberal and enticing, and proves that the old sporting spirit, which lay dormant for so many years, has now thoroughly revived. The book-makers have given a cup, worth Rs. 200; and several well-known habitues of the Turf, among them Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, than whom there is no keener sportsman, have come forward to assist the Turf Club in the matter of prizes. Every condition, therefore, is in favour of a capital afternoon's sport on Tuesday. We had king's weather on Saturday, and an attendance that was literally enormous. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris were the centre of the very fashionable gathering, which packed the Grand-stand. The noble army of backers mustered strong, and had a busy and, on the whole, a rather good time. Four "absolutes" were spotted, and in two other races the fancy were not entirely at sea. It is difficult to say whether it was recklessness or ignorance of form that made the owner of that very second-class horse Sultan II. enter him against the peerless galloway Turkish Flag in a journey of two miles. It was no wonder that the bookies refused to give any better odds than 8 to 1 on the galloway, but they might have been more generous to the adventurous gamblers who had a flutter on the outsider. It was a pitiful sight to watch poor Sultan struggle through the journey, but though he went his best pace, he could not even make his great opponent gallop. Turkish Flag won a hollow victory, pulling double. The public received a serious blow in the next race, when Rangoon, a 3 to 1 chance, beat the favourites, Bismarck and Haughty Boy; the result was certainly due to the advantage the winner got in the start, when he went away at least two seconds earlier than any of the others, and this in a five furlongs sprint is worth at least a couple of stones of weight. Barnum was installed a warm favourite in the small field of three, which went out for the Auction Stakes, and he cantered in an easy winner. A public favourite was also successful in the next race, the Pony Selling Race, which fell to Mr. Woolmer's Mistletoe. The Byculla Club Cup was the race of the day, and it attracted a field of seven clinking ponies, all except Tip Top and Volunteer being of the highest class. At the weights Sly Boots was supposed to have the best chance of capturing the coveted trophy, but Puddumjee, with a big up-country reputation, earned the support of a very large following who pinned their faith on that lucky sportsman, Captain Woolmer, who was in the saddle. Carlton was the best pony in the race, but he was crushed with weight, and the same consideration was supposed to beggar the chance of Bracelet. The shifty Saturday was not looked at. There was some delay in sending them away due to the fractiousness of Bracelet, who would not join his horses, but eventually Mr. Allan, who held the flag, despatched them together. A very pretty race ensued, and Sly Boots, who seemed to be running well within himself, flattered his backers, but when it came to racing Puddumjee showed what a great pony he is, and won comfortably from Bracelet, who, despite his weight, ran a game horse, and owed much of his position to the clever manner in which Captain Le Gallais nursed him. The favourite shut up like an umbrella when Ebrahim called upon him. Lady Harris presented the handsome cup to the lucky winner. Seven fresh ones stripped for the Arab Selling Race, but Noffil, whose form was exposed at the last sky meeting, carried the weight of public money. There was an exasperating delay at the post owing to the eagerness of Hasman, whom Pugh seemed unable to control. This horse broke away three times and on every occasion ran more than half the distance before he was pulled up. The favourite won very easily. It was quite dark before the horses, who competed in the Consolation Stakes got down to the post, and it was impossible to see from the Grand-stand the boring which Gibbs, the rider of Tenebreuse, brought against Pugh, the jockey of Brown Bee, who was first past the post by half-a-length. The objection was overruled.

The following are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Winners' Hindicap." Approximate value to winner, entries Rs. 350. Rs. 750 added. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners (galloways, ponies, G. R. and selling races excepted) at Rs. 50 and Rs. 25, respectively, *vide* Rule 153, W. I. T. C. Rules, for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. Nomination of horses to be sent by 7 a.m. the day before the race. Distance:—2 miles.

Mr Ali Rin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr S Allarakia's b a h Sultan II, 7st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed ... 0

Betting: 8 to 1 on Turkish Flag; and 4 to 1 against Sultan II.

The favourite won without being extended. Time—3 mins. 58½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Galloway Handicap." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 400 Rs. 500 added. Entrance Rs. 10. Acceptances Rs. 20. For all Galloways 13-3 and under 5 furlongs. Entries to be in the box by 4 p.m. to-day (3rd March 1893.) Five to start or only Rs. 300 will be given. Four to start or no race.

Mr Cowerjee Ardashir's b a p Rangoon, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim.. 1
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 5lbs, Robinson 2
H H Aga Khan's b a Bismarck, 10st 4lb, Gibbs 3
Aga Jaochool Shah's g a g Speed-of-Thought, 9st 8lb, Pugh 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bismarck; 2 to 1 against Haughty Boy; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

After two false starts, they were let go; Rangoon got away with six lengths of a start and never being headed won by a clear length from Haughty Boy, who beat the favourite by half a length. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Auction Stakes. Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 440. Rs. 400, with an entrance of Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race. For all Arabs, 10st. 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Allowances: Galloways allowed 7lbs.; maidens allowed 7lbs.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, Rs 1,000, 9st 6lbs, Robinson 1
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, Rs 400, 8st 3lbs, Pillaji 2
Mr S A W's g a h Khatan, Rs 500, 8st, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Barnum; evens on Narrow Escape; and 2 to 1 against Khatan.

The grey was out of it from the start; Barnum and Narrow Escape ran together to the distance, where the former came away and won in a common canter by two lengths. Time—1 min. and 9½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race."—Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 620. Rs. 500 added. For all ponies 13-2. If entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000, to carry 10st; 3lbs allowed for every ½ inch. 6lbs off for Rs. 250 below that price. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Distance—¼ mile.

Captain Woolmer's ch c m Mistletoe, Rs 750 7st 9lbs, G bbs. 1
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Sharaza, Rs 1,000, 7st 12lbs, Pillaji. 2
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, Rs 1,000, 8st 4lbs, Pugh..... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Mistletoe; Evens on Success; and 3 to 1 against Superiority.

Success led closely attended by Mistletoe well into the straight, where the latter collared him and won a clever race by half-a-length. There were three lengths between second and third. Time—53½ secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Byculla Club Cup." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,000 and Cup. Value £50 sterling presented by the members of the Byculla Club with Rs. 500 in specie added from the fund, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab and Bombay Presidency C. B. Galloways, 14 hands and other classes 13-3 and under qualified as in the "Corinthian Stakes" under Rule S, General Conditions. Weight: Handicap, to be published the day before the race. Distance—1 mile. Condition: Five or more horses in *bona fide* separate interests to start or the Rs. 500 added from the fund will be not given.

Messrs Macquoid's and Stewart's b a gal Puddumjee, 10st 6lbs, Capt Woolmer 1
Capt Hanwell's b a gal Bracelet, late Hamdani, 11st 9lbs, Capt Le Gallais 2
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday, 10st 9lbs, Capt Ross 3
Mr Macpherson's g a gal Carlton, 12st, Robinson 0
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 8 st 12 lbs, Capt Welman. 0
Capt Chapman's bn a gal Tip Top, 9st, Pugh 0
Mr B's g a gal Sly Boots, 8st 11lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Sly Boots; 2 to 1 against Puddumjee; 3 to 1 against Bracelet and Carlton; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

At the third attempt they were sent away together, Sly Boots was the first to show out with Puddumjee at his girths, the others were in a bunch, with Bracelet slightly in the rear. At the half-mile post Carlton and Tip Top raced up to the leader, but the latter's want of condition and the former's weight made their flutter a very short one. Bracelet and Saturday then improved their position, and coming round the bend Sly Boots was beaten. A good race ensued between Bracelet and Puddumjee, but the latter coming again, won easily by a length; ½ length between second and third. Time—1min. and 55 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"Arab Selling Race." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 550. Rs. 400 added. For all horses landed since 1st August, 1892, 1st and 2nd horses in the Second Dealers' Plate barred. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10st. 7lbs.; 4lbs. for every Rs. 100, under Rs. 1,200 down to Rs. 500. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. 7 furlongs. Five horses to start, or no added money.

Mr Ali Noffil's b a h Noffil, Rs 600, 8st 11 lbs, Ebrahim..... 1
Mr Tahar bin Una's b a gal Nesand, Rs 900, 9st 2lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Saleh bin Mosub's g a gal, Dictator, Rs. 500, 8st, Saley .. 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hasman, Rs 600, 8st 11lbs Pugh... 0
M

thrashing and makes him swear not to betray him to Mr. Damoiseau. Mr. Damoiseau returns from his interview with the quack completely cured, tells Eglantine, who is naturally delighted at the likelihood of Placide's deafness also being curable by the same means, but Mr. Damoiseau no longer deaf and honestly believing Placide still to be so, will not have him at any price as son-in-law. Rage of Eglantine. Nevertheless, as he has asked Placide to dinner, they sit down. This is a most amusing part, for Damoiseau, who is no longer deaf, Placide who has never been so, yet both believing in the other's absolute deafness in salt each other mutually, till Boniface, ignorant of Mr. Damoiseau's cure, speaks to him as he was always in the habit of doing, and thereupon follows an explanation. Eglantine, intervening, intercedes for Placide and Mr. Damoiseau finally gives her in marriage to Placide.

Amongst those present were: Mr. Charles Pernet, Consul de France, his Excellency the Persian Consul, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses O. S. Pedraza, Mr. and Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Tetit, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Professor and Mrs Hathornthwaite, Professors MacMillan and Muller, Mrs Edith Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. Oxenham, Mrs. Greenwood and Miss Swift, Mrs. and Miss Maconachie, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Sister, Herr Carl Walther, Mr. and the Misses K. R. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Breton, Mrs. and the Misses P. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Droz, Dr. and Mrs. Da Cunha, Mr. and the Misses M. F. Patell, Drs. H.K. Tavaria, and Da Gama, Dr. and Miss T.B. Nariman, Drs. K. E. Dadachanjee, Bomanjee Framjee, and M.B. Colah, Dr. and Mrs. Greyfoot, Commander Blanc (of the s.s. La Seyne), Mr. and Mrs. Wenning, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Banajee, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs H. S. Symons, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Rowbotham, Mr. and the Misses Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Baner, Mrs. Watson, Messrs. Murray, H. C. Petit, Schiller, Jehangir K. R. Cama, Rustum K. R. Cama, Bejonjee S. Kapadya, C. D. Furdoonjee, G. Rat, P. Renault, A. Breton, D. D. Allbless, G. Pires, D. S. Mody, A. Kaufmann, E. Meiffre, Dress, A. J. Cursetjee, B. E. Pumegar, J. M. M. Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee S. Jamsetjee, Mr. Siegfried, Mr. Wehrli, Mr. and Miss Tower, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Ralli, Mr. Dallaporta, Mr. Zygouras, Jamsetjee C. Cama, Rey, J. E. Salmon, N. R. Wadia, K. E. Bamjee, K. F. Seervai, T. V. de Scriuze, V. T. Raoji, E. F. Viegas, &c.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAWSON SCOTT, R. E., has resigned the post of Chief of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

COLONEL E. LEIGH, Highland Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay on the 3rd April next, and he is permitted to proceed Home on or after that date.

IN consequence of the reduction in the Staff at Jullundur and the augmentation at Rawalpindi, as recently announced in these columns, Colonel Pennington commanding at the former station, and Major Watson, Station Staff Officer, proceed shortly to Pindi.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant A. W. Cotton, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, to England, for 4 months, vis China, Japan and America, on private affairs. To England on private affairs:—Captain R. R. N. Street, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant R. E. B. Patton-Bethune, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant H. M. Browne, 4th Sikhs; Major R. H. Harris, East Surrey Regiment, for 12 months; Major J. W. Malet, Northumberland Fusiliers, for 3 months; and Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, 17th Bengal Infantry, for 198 days. Lieutenant G. H. F. Kelly, 23rd Pioneers to Calcutta, for 6 months, to study the language.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Captain G. Cockburn, Rifle Brigade, to be Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi. 2nd Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Burton from 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Clifford, vacated. 3rd Punjab Cavalry: Captain L.S.H Baker, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Lambert, seconded. Captain C. Murray to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem; Lieutenants A. Mc. J. Campbell and G. W. Johnson, to be permanent Squadron Officers. 2nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant A. J. Carnana, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant F. G. Showell, to be permanent Wing Officer, remaining seconded; Lieutenant R. H. M. Currie, from 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Showell. 5th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C. C. Fonner, to be permanent Wing Officer.

THE following promotions and transfers, &c., will take place shortly in the Judge Advocate-General's Department:—Colonel Chaplin and Major Macmullen to be promoted Deputies, *vice* Matthews and Tytler, who vacate on 20th March and 1st April next, respectively. Captain Carpendale will be confirmed in the Department, vice Chaplin; and Captain Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, will be appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate, on probation, vice Macmullen, and be posted to the 6th Circle, vice, Macpherson, who reverts to Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer. Colonel Prideaux is to be transferred from the 5th to the 2nd Circle; Major Macmullen from the 5th to the 8th Circle; and Captain Onslow, Viceroy's Body Guard, will probably officiate in the 5th Circle, until the return from leave of Colonel Chaplin. Captain C. L. M. Rich the Corps of Guides, and Captain A. E. P. Burn, 33rd Punjab Infantry, will probably officiate at Meean Meer and Rawalpindi, respectively, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Lambert and Colonel Shaw.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	..	..	1	27	31	
B ,,	1	1	1	..	2	25	30	
C ,,	..	1	1	..	3	39	44	
D ,,	..	1	..	2	3	41	46	
E ,,	..	1	2	1	2	26	33	
F ,,	..	1	1	1	2	20	24	
G ,,	..	1	2	..	3	1	29	33
H ,,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
I Cadets	..	..	..	..	2	2	48	52
K Cadets	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	11
L Cadets	..	..	..	..	4	..	47	51
Army Staff	1	..	..	2	..	..	6	9
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	30
Total	3	7	7	6	26	3	346	398

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, A-D-C; Majors R S Brown and T W C Leathem (Adjutant); Captains J P Baird, F Place, E F Nicholson, G Lund, A F Soundy (Paymaster), J W Smith, and Lord Colin Campbell; Lieuts F W English, D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, S Tomlinson, and R G Snell; 2nd-Lieut. C C James, Lieut R A A Jenkins, (1st Queen's Royal West Surrey Vols.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

701-76—Tyabjee and D—Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and others vs Mithibai and others—Wadia and G and L S N and B. (To vdry on Commissioner's Report.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

623-91—Mirza H Khan for pauper—Hajee Arnoo Hajee Mahomed vs Hawabai and others—Pestonjee, R and K and C B and Co—Part heard.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

89-87—Payne, G and S—Charles A. Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B—Part heard.
Postponed Long Causes.

442-91—Chitnis M and M—Vallubhdas Ranchodedas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee R and K.

307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vallubhdass and others—Ardesir, H and D.

267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.

19-93—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.

427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.

653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

Thakurdas, D and C—Dapiary and F, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others—F A Little for Govt.—Part heard.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.
Postponed Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.

226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sacha—In person.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessonjee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dawjee and others—Muljee and R.

443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee—Shamrao and P.

461-92—Payne G and S—Mahomed Seydbin Gulam Mohideen Akmoray vs Hawabai and others—Ardesir H and D

700-90—Crawford B B and B—The Advocate General vs Nanabhoy Framjee and others—Little S N and B

339-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapujee Vassudewjee vs Juggonbabunathrs and another—Matubhai and J.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed invarious forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 2.

THE court continues to hear the witnesses called by the prosecution to rebut the testimony of the defence-witnesses. The following are the day's proceedings:—

Further cross-examination of Syed Hussain Belgrami. Witness was shown a photograph of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in native dress, taken in 1870, and witness said he could not swear whether or not that was the young lady who came to visit him on one occasion in connection with business about the *Lucknow Times*. Witness was taken over his knowledge of the two sisters he mentioned in his letter, as the sisters of bad repute in the Lucknow of 1872, at considerable length, and ultimately stated he was not certain whether the girls were sisters or not, and that the doubt had arisen since he wrote his letter to Mehdi Hassan, in April last. He did not think there were more than one pair of pretty sisters of bad repute in Lucknow at that date. Mr. Syed Hussain was able to recall some of the conversation he had with the younger sister, and believed it was something about matter she wanted inserted in his paper. He had told Mehdi Hassan about these sisters, but did not say, as Mehdi Hassan had sworn, that the girls were of quite different family to his wife.

If Mehdi Hassan admits that the photo you have seen is his wife's are you prepared to swear that the original is not the girl who called at your office twenty years ago?—No.

Did you not say to Mehdi Hassan that you distinctly remembered the girl who called to see you was quite different to his wife?—I said something to that effect.

Recollecting that you cannot differentiate that photograph from Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, is it not incorrect for you to have told Mehdi Hassan that?—I thought the girl who came to see me was shorter and prettier, but having regard to the admission made, I now see it is incorrect for me to have made that statement to Mehdi Hassan. I never said the father of the girl who saw me was different to the father of Mahdi Hassan's wife. If Mehdi Hassan said that on oath it is a perjured statement.

Witness knew nothing of the attack upon Mehdi Hassan in the *Hyderabad Record* of 1889, nor was he aware of the fact that Mehdi Hassan attempted to subsidize the editor in order to stop the attack. He heard rumours about Mehdi Hassan and his wife in 1889.

He wrote the following sentence to Mehdi Hassan: "It is a work of supererogation to add that within my memory and knowledge never has a breath of scandal been breathed over the name of your good wife either here or in Lucknow." What he meant was that he had heard nothing about her character as a wife. They were only rumours. The rumours did affect her legal status as a wife.

Then your first explanation falls to the ground?—No.

You still maintain there was no breath of scandal?—The existence of rumours are a breath of scandal; but so far as I knew they were only bazaar rumours.

But do no bazaar rumours constitute scandal?—I admit they do.

Do you think your brother, Syed Ali, is a truthful man?—Yes.

Have you had improper intercourse with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in Hyderabad?—No.

Has she not stayed the last at dinner parties at your house, and then gone to your room?—No.

If your brother swears he has seen her go to your room on more occasions than one, would that not be true?—It would be an absolute lie.

Was not she at your house last night.—No.

Re-examination.—Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had not visited witness for over a year. He was not on such terms as he ought to be with his brother. Their views differed a great deal on many matters. He had been asked to give evidence for the defence.

By whom?—I have not been asked directly, but hints have been given me as to what I should say.

Who gave you hints?—I don't want to mention the name.

Mr. Nortion: We should like the name.

His Worship: Was there any suggestion that you should give false evidence?—A letter was written to my brother Syed Ali, in which he was asked to advise me strongly on certain points affecting this case.

The Magistrate: This is new matter.

Mr. Rudra: It is to meet the allegations on the other side.

Mr. Norton: I have made no suggestion that witness has been approached by the prosecution. What I wished to show is that witness's connection with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan is so great that he is forced to perjure himself.

Syed Ali Belgrami, Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, and brother to Syed Hussain Belgrami, was the next witness called in rebuttal and examined by Mr. Rudra.

Do you know the Mehdi Hassans?—Yes.

How long have you known Mehdi Hassan?—About twenty-five years. I knew him at Canning College.

What year were you at Canning College?—From 1868 to 1872.

Where was Mehdi Hassan?—He was in the school department.

How long have you known Mrs. Mehdi Hassan?—Since she came to Hyderabad, about the end of 1883.

Have you been on terms of social intimacy?—I have not been on terms of social intimacy, but on terms of social acquaintance. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan has only been in my house once. That was when she first came; since then she has never been in my house. She visited my wife, but my wife has never been to her house. I have dined about a dozen times at Mehdi Hassan's. Mehdi Hassan has dined at my place, but not Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. I have a brother, named Budroodin Belgrami, and he lives close to my house.

To your knowledge, does Mrs. Mehdi Hassan visit Budroodin's wife?—I have heard she has.

Mr. Norton: I object to the question; witness does not know of his own knowledge.

Witness: It is two years since I visited Mehdi Hassan. For a long time I have not been on friendly terms. I have not spoken to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan since before the pamphlet was published, when I met her at Mustaq Hussain's house. I cannot say I am now on good terms with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. I don't think I have taken her to parties, or other social entertainments.

When you were on terms of social intimacy did you not send dainty dishes to her house?

Mr. Norton: I object to the question. You may send dainty dishes to a woman of ill-fame.

His Worship: I don't see how it is relevant.

Witness: Mehdi Hassan is rather in the habit of indenting on his friend for dishes when he has parties, and I may have sent something in that way.

His Worship: I cannot take that unless you show it is relevant.

Mr. Rudra: It is to show that she was held in esteem.

On the publication of the pamphlet you were asked by Mr. Furdoonjee to state what you knew of the antecedents of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to the Minister?—Yes.

And you sent a reply?—Yes.

In it you say you have no personal knowledge of the matters published in the pamphlet so far as they relate to Lucknow. Does the letter truthfully represent all you know about Mrs. Mehdi Hassan?—Yes.

Have you kept back anything?

Mr. Norton: Before he can say whether he has kept anything back he must first be shown the letter to which his was an answer.

After reading the letter witness said I have kept back nothing on the point I was asked.

Did you write the letter without pressure?—Yes.

You never saw Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in Lucknow?—Never.

Did you reserve matters in Hyderabad?—Yes; there are various things I know.

You were asked whether you knew her antecedents, or whether you had enjoyed her personal favours; what did you understand by antecedents?—I thought it referred to Lucknow.

You were asked whether you knew there was any truth or otherwise in the statements contained in the pamphlet?—I took that to refer to her antecedents.

Where was the necessity of repeating the question?—I cannot tell.

What was the reservation you made?—I meant I did not express any opinion with regard to the part of the pamphlet relating to Hyderabad. I did not understand I was asked anything about her relations with Sir Salar Jung and her presentation to the Queen in England.

Do you know anything about her immoral relations with Sir Salar Jung?—Nothing personally.

Then you know nothing personal against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan either in reference to her character in Lucknow or Hyderabad as stated to the pamphlet?—No.

Do you know Rufi-ud-deen-Beg and Yusuf-uz-Uman?—Yes, they were at Canning College with me.

Were you one of their "set," a "pal?"—What do you mean?

His Worship: Were you an intimate friend?—Yes.

Mr. Rudra: Did you go about the town with them?—No, not that.

To what extent were you in their set?—We studied and worked together.

Did you share in their frolics?—No.

Then your acquaintance was purely academic?—Purely academic.

Did they tell you the pranks they played?—Sometimes, in a general sort of way.

When did you first come to know Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was Gertrude Donnelley?—About 1888, when I went to Lucknow.

Did you learn anything else?—I learnt they were not married, and was told in a general way what she was.

Did you believe it?—Yes.

Did you report the circumstances to the Minister, the Nizam, or the Resident?—No. I believe in 1888, when I was in Bombay with the Minister, he told me Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was ill in London, and not expected to live. I said I think it will be the luckiest thing if she dies, because she is Mehdi Hassan's weak point.

Had she then been presented to the Queen?—It was the end of 1888; she must have been.

Did you speak about this weak point to any one else?—I may have spoken to my friends.

Did you warn anyone against her?—I don't think I warned anyone.

After Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's return from England did you not continue to visit her?—I might have gone there to dinner.

Not once but several times?—I must have dined more than once; may be three times.

Since her return from England has she not visited your wife?—Never.

Knowing and believing she was not married to Mehdi Hassan, did you tell her or show in any way you knew it?—No.

You have often seen her at the Residency since her return from England?—I have seen her.

And at friends' houses?—I have seen her at my brother's and European houses.

Did you warn any of these?—No.

Are you, in saying you heard these things, speaking with any malicious intent?—I am speaking the truth.

You have no hostility to Mehdi Hassan?—I have at the present moment.

Since when?—Since my name was brought up in this case.

What is it you resent?—Mehdi Hassan has insinuated that I have something to do with the publication of the pamphlet.

Is it false?

Mr. Norton: I object to this, counsel has no right to ask questions about publication.

His Worship: I will admit it.

Mr. Rudra: Is it false?—Yes.

Why did you resent it?—Because it was false.

Why did you not resent your name being in the pamphlet?—That has nothing to do with Mehdi Hassan.

Since the publication have you not openly shown your hostility to Mehdi Hassan?—No.

Mr. Rudra then claimed to cross-examine witness as he had admitted he was hostile.

His Worship did not think Mr. Rudra had any right to cross-examine at this stage.

The Court then adjourned.

HYDERABAD, MARCH 3.

To-day the court was crowded with spectators, and the proceedings throughout the sitting were of a startling and exciting nature, inasmuch as the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Rudra, had his name drawn into the evidence, as one of the persons with whom Mrs. Mehdi Hassan is alleged to have misconducted herself.

Syed Ali Belgrami was again called this morning, and his examination by Mr. Rudra continued. He said: I am not one of the persons who has enjoyed Mr. Mehdi Hassan's favours, and to that extent the pamphlet is untrue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eardley-Norton, witness said: I have never attempted to enjoy her favours, and had no desire to. It is utterly false that my wife is in possession of certain facts which bear on the plea of justification. There is no truth in the statement that my wife has been the close personal friend of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. When Mrs. Mehdi Hassan called on one occasion on my wife she did not visit her in the ordinary European style, but asked to have the male servants removed. My wife has never been inside Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's house, and my wife did not like her acquaintance. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan never called a second time.

Was Mehdi Hassan in power when you heard the rumour about his wife?—Yes.

So was Mustaq Hassain?—Yes.

Would it not have been dangerous for you to say anything against Mustaq Hussain's friend?—Yes; but that was not my motive in keeping silent.

You have not been appointed public censor of morals not even by the last *jarida*?—No.

Who wrote the letter to you which has been put forward as an inducement for your brother to give false evidence?—Mr. Gompertz of the Madras Survey. He was here on a visit, and I believe he takes a great interest in the case. We struck up a personal friendship, and he is aware that Syed Hussain is my brother. To my knowledge he holds a strong opinion as to my brother's position in this case, and has expressed an opinion that it would be a terrible calamity if he had to come into court to support his letter to Mehdi Hassan. He wrote a letter about my brother, which was kind of him. Mr. Gompertz had a facility for mixing up Mahomedan names, and he addressed the envelope of his letter to my brother and the contents to me. The letter went to my brother, and was then forwarded to me opened. I showed the letter to Mr. Gompertz and pointed out that he had addressed the envelop wrongly. I have no reason to believe Mr. Gompertz was endeavouring to terrorise my brother. I have destroyed the letter. Mr. Gompertz expressed a hope that my brother would not go into the witness-box to support his letter to Mehdi Hassan upon oath. I don't think he made any suggestions whereby perjury might be avoided. I think the letter was addressed to Syed Hussain by pure mistake.

Have you known Mr. Rudra for some years?—Our acquaintance began in 1889.

Did Mr. Rudra admit he was on terms of immoral intimacy with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan?—He said he was intimate with her.

Mr. Rudra: How does this apply?

His Worship: In what way is this relevant?

Mr. Norton: I intend to show that there has existed criminal intimacy between Mrs. Mehdi Hassan and Mr. Rudra, and that Mr. Rudra went to Kashmir, and used his influence with her to get from Mehdi Hassan the cancellation of the suspension of his *sanad* (certificate of enrolment in the Nizam's High Court). That was done under a threat, Mr. Rudra saying unless she consented to use her influence he would expose her by producing amongst other things a new photograph of her.

Mr. Rudra: Supposing Mr. Norton can prove all this, what effect has it on the case. It is a lie from beginning to end, and I know where it originated.

Mr. Norton: Then it is the only thing you do know.

Mr. Rudra: Oh, we all know you. The charge, your Honor, is against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character in Lucknow and Hyderabad. The people in Hyderabad, with whom she is alleged to have been immoral are Syed Ali, Syed Hussan Sarwar Jung, and many officials. Does Mr. Rudra come under the head of these people?

His Worship: It would come under the head that she was a "harlot."

Mr. Rudra: But only with the people mentioned. If this is allowed the enquiry will be without limit.

Mr. Norton: There is no limit to the fact; we can put two hundred witnesses into the box to prove it. I think the words "stinking wench" include this point.

Mr. Rudra: Where are such words.

Mr. Norton: In the pamphlet.

Mr. Rudra: Then you have more in it than I have.

His Worship: It is in the pamphlet, and I allow Mr. Norton's questions under that head.

Mr. Norton to Witness: The intimacy extended to excursions on the tanks?—Yes.

By Mr. Rudra's own admission?—Yes.

Did he say he landed on one occasion on the rocks, and she was at his disposal?—Yes.

Did she go to Kashmir last year?—Yes.

Did Mr. Rudra go too?—Yes.

Was it after his return that the suspension of his *sanad* was cancelled?—Yes.

You have frequently met Mrs. Mehdi Hassan at the house of your brother at dinner?—Yes.

Have you not seen her go into your brother's bedroom after the other guests have gone?—I have seen her go into a room with a bed in it.

Your brother has adopted European habits and sleeps on a bed?—Yes.

You know Ekbal Ali?—Yes.

Did he tell you in 1889 that Mehdi Hassan and this woman were never married in the Mahomedan form or any other form?—Yes.

Has Baker Hussain told you that the marriage contract was drawn up within a few months of this case?—Yes.

You know Jaffer Hussain?—Yes.

He is a son of Baker?—Yes.

Has he not told you that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan wrote for Rs. 300 from Ooty which he sent—Yes.

Has not Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's reputation been that of a loose woman?—The general impression is that she is not what she ought to be.

Re-examined by Mr. Rudra, witness said: My impression of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character is a general one. I have not seen her misbehave herself. I may have been to picnics with her, but have not seen her misbehave herself.

Major Gough, called, said he was Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung II. in 1882. He did not recollect seeing Mrs. Mehdi Hassan at Bolarum. He never saw any impropriety.

Jaffer Hussain, son of Baker Hussain, called, said: I knew the Mehdi Hassans whilst living in Hyderabad. I have never had any undue familiarity with Mrs Mehdi Hassan. I treat her as a sister. I never embraced her and she has never embraced me. In Pertabghir in 1874 my wife and sister and stepmother visited Mr. Mehdi Hassan.

Cross-examination.—Twenty years ago my wife would be twelve years of age, and my sisters one eight or nine and the other fouror five.

Do you wish us to believe they were on visiting terms with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan at that tender age?—I am telling the truth. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan used to visit the house.

Did the children return the calls?—I don't remember.

Were you ever in the British service?—Yes.

Were you sentenced to a term of imprisonment for cheating?—Yes.

Was that before you entered the Nizam's service?—Yes.

Was your name ordered to be removed from the Nizam's service?—Yes.

Why was it not removed?—I cannot answer, I explained the fact of my imprisonment to Mustaq Hussan and others.

Do you lend money to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan?—Some times I lend her money, sometimes she lends me money. On one occasion I sent her Rs. 300. It was a loan, but I don't know why she applied to me. I have never spoken to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan alone.

The Court then adjourned.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB, 27.

THE Ahmedabad public was to-day invited by Mrs. McAfee, the Lady Superintendent of the Mahaluxmi Training College, to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution. There was a representative gathering. Upon the arrival of the President, Mrs. Reid, who was accompanied by the Commissioner, the programme commenced. Some of the songs were sung in Guzaratti to English tunes; a few in English. The prizes, consisting of very handsome *sarees* and large and expensive-looking books, were then distributed by Mrs. Reid. Towards the purchase of these, it appears, several Hindoo and Parsee gentlemen had generously contributed, whilst the Rajas of Pahlanpur and Mysore had given handsome donations towards the nucleus of a prize fund. The following report of Mrs. F. L. McAfee, the Lady Superintendent, was then read:—

Mrs. Reid, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In placing before you a report of the three institutions under my charge whose distribution of prizes you have honoured with your presence to-day, I beg in the first place to give the following details as to the number under instruction:—In the Mahaluxmi Training College for Mistresses there are 65 students. In the Practising School attached to the above there are 125 pupils. The numbers in this Institution show an increase of twenty-one on those of the last year. And in the Anglo-Vernacular High School there are 31 pupils. The numbers of this Institution show an increase of seven on those of the last year. In all there are 221 women and girls receiving instruction. To give an idea of the different castes in this province which avail themselves of the opportunities for female education afforded in the institutions under my charge, I give below a statement of the castes of those under instruction:—Brahmins 33, other Hindoos 96, Parsees 51, Jew 1; Mahomedan 1; Native Christians 30, Europeans 4; total—221. I shall now proceed to give a few particulars about the work, &c., of the three institutions:—The Mahaluxmi Training College for Mistresses—Of the 65 students who attend this Institution to be trained as mistresses 29 are paid stipends by Government; 1 is paid by the State of Cambay; 2 are paid by the State of Wadasinore; 1 is paid by the State of Cutch; 1 is paid by the State of Radhanpur; 3 are in receipt of the Miss Manning Scholarship; 3 are Kunbi scholars; and 25 are private or free students. I would mention that of these 65 women studying to be mistresses, fourteen are the wives of masters, or of young men under training for the appointment of village schoolmaster. The result of the annual examination held in November last was that 81·5 per cent. of the 38 pupils presented passed successfully. Since the adoption of a revised code Drawing and English have been introduced as additional subjects. The greater number of the students have chosen drawing and some have done exceedingly well in this subject. Some have chosen English and are making good progress in this language, which they study with the pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular High School. Two of the most successful pupils in the English language are young women who each receive a scholarship from the National Indian Association, whose president, Miss Manning, has kindly sent the money for this purpose. The Educational Inspector expressed himself as pleased with the oral lessons given in his presence by the pupils of the 3rd year's class, and by the senior pupils of the 2nd year's. The 3rd year's class has been abnormally small this year. On the other hand the 1st year's class has been exceptionally large, though, I regret to add, unusually weak. On account of a more than usually unhealthy rainy season, four I am sorry to say, were absent from the examination on account of severe illness. This is the more regrettable, as two or three of them were bright and industrious pupils. The Practising School (attached to the M. F. T. College.)—The result of the annual examination held in October last was that 61 per cent. of the 59 pupils presented passed successfully. This was not as good a percentage as usual. As this school is but an adjunct to the College, for whose sake alone it exists, I shall not detain you long with details here. Many of the children of this school are very intelligent and bright. Indeed the intelligence they exhibit is very marked when compared with that manifested by native children who do not attend school. The teaching of this school is chiefly conducted by students from the College who teach by turns, under the superintendence of myself and staff. The Anglo-Vernacular High School.—At the annual examination held in November last 76·2 of the 25 pupils presented passed successfully. This school, which commenced a few years since as a small Anglo-Vernacular class studying according to the first standard only, has gradually developed into a High School from which we have sent up candidates for the Matriculation Examination for two successive years. The three who were sent up the last official year from this school were the first Parsee and Hindoo girls who had ever gone up from the Province of Guzarat. Two of the three sent up were successful, one of them, a Nagar Brahmin, passing eighty-sixth out of between eight and nine hundred successful candidates. This year we sent one candidate Gulbanu Jehangirjee Patel, a Parsee young lady, who again is the only woman candidate who has gone up from Guzarat. She, likewise, I am glad to be able to report, was successful. In closing my annual report of the three schools under reference I deeply regret to have to record the deaths of three of the old pupils who have died quite recently within a month or two one of the other, and who each up to the time of her death filled the post of headmistress in a girls' school. Thus, even on occasions like the present, there are saddening memories. A long term of office must necessarily bring such, and amongst the saddest to me during a seventeen years' service in the Government Educational Department, is the fact that some of the finest women who have been sent out as teachers have been cut off early in the midst of a career of usefulness.

Mr. Reid, the Commissioner, then spoke to the report, and in doing so alluded to the prosperous state of the College. He dwelt particularly upon the popularity of the College, in that the daughters of the highest families among the native community so largely attended this institution. Mr. Reid also alluded to the satisfaction which the mistresses who had been trained in this College were giving in many parts of Guz rat. He mentioned that several had spoken to him and to Mrs. Reid with feelings of the happy days they had spent, some of them under Miss Collett (now Mrs. Davies), some under Mrs. McAfee. The Commissioner made some further remarks which, as coming from an experienced Government official like himself, were particularly striking. He stated that he had been much of late in the Deccan, and that being thus able to compare the advance of female education there with that of the Northern Division, he felt compelled to state that the Deccan had not made anything like the advance in female education that had been made in Guzarat, where it had taken firm root. Mr. Reid, moreover, added, that although Poona was one of the seats of Government, although the Poona Brahmins stood high intellectually and could boast of many advantages, yet the most backward man in the matter of female education was the Poona Brahmin himself.

Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chotalal, the new member of the Legislative Council, then addressed the meeting in a few short words, no especially alluding to the useful work the College was doing in training teachers for their schools.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Bholanath then thanked Mrs. Reid in Mrs. McAfee's name for presiding at the distribution, and stated what pleasure it had given the Lady Superintendent to see so many ladies and gentlemen present on this occasion. The meeting then terminated with the National Anthem, garlands and bouquets being in the meantime presented by the pupils to the guests.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISITATION.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE following is the conclusion of the charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay in opening the Diocesan Conference on Tuesday last:—

Are we to be ready with the off-hand reply that it is barred by the authority of the Church? that we dare not ask whether the evidence is complete, because we have learnt from the very authority which we hold has been established by the evidence, that that evidence is not to be disputed? I think that when I put it in this way the question must surely answer itself. We may secure our own comfort and repose by such a refusal to look the question in the face. But what—to consider only one aspect of it—what becomes of us as a Missionary Church, if we present ourselves before educated non-Christians with a chain of reasoning so vitiated as this is by the circle within which it keeps moving? Where the question which presents itself to be answered is not whether a doctrine is revealed to us by an Authority established as infallible, but whether a Book is qualified by its character to form a stepping-stone towards establishing the Authority, let us admit that if that question is to be answered, it must be by means of the same literary considerations which influence our decisions about other books. Nor do I see how we can deny to every age the right to raise this preliminary question in the form which shall appeal to its own thought. We may remember, as I have tried to point out to you, that it does not present itself to each age as though it never had been raised in the past, or as though its solution by past ages had established no preponderant presumption in favour of the answer which they gave to it. But this is a different thing from denying altogether to our own day its right to examine the whole question in the light of every literary consideration which fresh knowledge or fresh powers can bring to bear on it. I am aware, only too well aware, that in arguing the case from this side I shall bring myself into inevitable collision with many scruples which are intensely to be respected—that I shall even be told in some quarters that I am running the terrible risk of throwing stumbling-blocks in the path of the weak; that I shall be told that it is unpardonable presumption to question the learning or the policy of some who have ruled the case the other way. Yet I must hold that it is not only on one side that the whole of our consideration must be exercised; that sympathy with the scruples of piety disturbed by the dread of certain consequences must not be the only form of sympathy to be exercised in facing these problems. Other souls have to be taken account of besides those whose belief in our blessed Lord seems to feel itself bound up, perhaps inextricably, with the traditional belief about the Old Testament. Indeed, I think we might go farther than this, might say that the danger to other souls of our refusing the Higher Criticism a hearing was much greater than any risk that can be run by the shock to the scrupulous piety of those who have been disturbed in this way. For I think we shall find it to be the case that the scruples about which I have been speaking are to be found in their most timid form, among those who through the lapse of many years have become confirmed in the central doctrines of the faith beyond all possibility of real disturbance. They may be shocked, distressed, perhaps scandalized, by the thought that opinions are entertained which they hold that they themselves could not hold without abandoning their faith in Jesus Christ. But that faith has become a part of their very being: it would stand unshaken, exactly as it is now, did they know that younger thinkers as a body had gone over to the camp of the Higher Criticism, were investigating the questions as open, had even adopted conclusions adverse to the traditional position. It appears to me that the great danger to be avoided is to be looked for in an opposite quarter: that we have to think more about the many younger people, not yet established by force of habit in personal relations with our Lord, who feel tempted to part company with him altogether, when they are told that they cannot be Christians without closing as debarred, nay, as impious, what they think of as inevitable questions. Now, if the questions are impious in themselves, if it be treason to Christianity to open them, then of course the existence of such cases must not cause us to swerve for a single moment from the attitude of a steadfast *non possumus*. We must bid people hold fast, at their peril, to every detail of the traditional position; we must shut our eyes to what I hold to be the fact that by so doing we must alienate for ever the most cultivated thought of the day, and must abandon as hopeless and impracticable the work of keeping people of a certain age within the pale of Christianity at all. We

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER.

THE Amir with his sons is at Kabul. His sons have not gone to Ghazni as stated.

Two regiments from Kabul have reached Shinkai cantonment (Mukkar border) to relieve two of the five regiments there. No fresh regiments have been stationed by the Amir opposite New Chaman.

The Amir is very busily engaged just now in enlisting recruits, and has sent men to Hazara to enlist such men of that country as displayed their valour in the late Hazara revolt, and would make good soldiers. They will have their own officers, except a General who alone will not be of their tribe.

On the evening of February 24, 1893, a havildar of Artillery going from Tal Cantonment to Khail Buland was waylaid by a robber while crossing the Kurram river, on which Buland Khail is situated. The robber gave the havildar a blow with the butt-end of his musket, and after this strangled him to death. He then removed the corpse to the borders of Mani Tal. There was a great outcry in the morning when the corpse was found. No trace has yet been found of the murderer, who is supposed to have come from across the border. Mr. Merks is still away from Buland Khail in Kurram.

At first ekkas were arranged to run only between Tal and Kurram Singh, but further orders have been given to construct a road between Singh and Shobran, and enable ekkas to run between these two villages also.

It is reported that the Amir's army is again on its march to Kurram, which it will enter by the Patwar and Hazkhost passes, but as yet these passes are closed with snow.

The Waziri jirga has gone to see the ruler of Khost, in obedience to the orders of the Amir, made known to them through a Wasiri, an ally of the Amir. It is stated that the Amir forbade them to pay any homage or submission whatever to the Indian Government. A certain Rahmat, Waziri, another ally of the Amir, forfeited his rights of further visits to the Amir on the charge of going over to Mr. Merk to pay submission.

A large store of ammunition and food is being accumulated to meet the wants of the Kabul forces expected in Khost. The Ruler of Khost has arrested four men from the Wasiri tribe and sent them over to the Amir for holding intercourse with Mr. Merk.

Umra Khan of Jandol has released Muhammad Sayid Jan Sahibzada, the Amir's agent from Chitral, on receiving a threatening letter from General Ghulam Haider, to the effect that he would overrun Bajaur if the agent were not at once released. Sayid Jan Sahibzada is now at Amonkot (Nawagi territory) and will shortly start for Kabul.

Malik Fam Jan has, with the help of Muhammad Sharif Khan, ex-Khan of Dir, besides capturing Killai Borghola, as previously announced, now captured Shahzadagai, Barun, and Rabat. Umra Khan's men have not been able to resist them, and have vacated these places without fighting.

Muhammad Sharif Khan has, with the help of the Kohistanis, now advanced to capture Dir itself. Fighting is shortly expected. On learning this Muhammad Shah Khan wrote to Umra Khan, his brother, to send help at once, as otherwise he would be compelled to leave Dir. Umra Khan replied to this that he could not help him at this critical moment, as he has to stand against Safdar Khan of Nawagi, and he recommended his brother, if he did not feel strong enough to hold Dir, to vacate the place, and he (Umra Khan) would help him to re-take it after settling his quarrel with Nawagi.

It is reported that the cause of all these troubles is General Ghulam Haider Khan, who is secretly helping the opponents of Umra Khan with ammunition and money.

The people of Swat have also made up their mind to attack Umra Khan; but owing to the recent heavy rain in those parts they are not able to advance upon Jandol yet.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE air seems full of controversaries, educational, and other, and jesting Pilates have unlimited opportunities of asking "What is truth?" In these circumstances, invaluable help is to be derived from attending to a distinction which the great Darwin was never tired of enforcing; the distinction namely, between facts and opinions. False opinions or hypotheses the great philosopher has pointed out, provided the facts of the matter be fairly and correctly stated, do comparatively little mischief; indeed they often do good by eliciting discussion which leads to the false theory being discredited and superseded by a truer one, and to one road to error being closed. False facts stand on a totally different footing, for they often long endure. Inaccuracy, falsehood or recklessness in regard to facts is a poisoning of truth at its source, and is the unforgiveable sin in the ethics of controversy. In the good time coming the journalists who tampers with his facts will be held to be disgraced, and the official detected in the same practices will be dismissed out of hand. But that time is obviously not yet. Meanwhile, let any one try and see how half at least of the current controversies will dissolve themselves and disappear at the test of an accurate abstract of the facts written down in the order of their occurrence.

THE Poona Female High School Controversy settles itself in this way. The precis of the official correspondence published by Government shows how unjustifiable were the original charges of withdrawal of support and so on, and within what limits there is room for fair difference of opinion. The strongest ground upon which to base a plea for delaying the date of the school's coming of age and assumption of full powers would be the unforeseen wave of reaction that has passed over native society these last few years, and which has had the effect of suspending to some extent the natural growth of the school. The force of this wave is not even yet fully spent. Another fair plea might be the exceptionally judicious and successful management of the Council. Such pleas would be reasonable, and against them could only be urged the greater need of assistance in other places.

THE Silver Medal offered by his Excellency the Viceroy to the pupil of the three High Schools of Poona who might pass the Matriculation Examination has been won by Shripat Baji Jog, of the New English School, who passed second on the whole list, the Highest on the list was a girl.

NOTHING shows the prodigious strides that Primary Education is making in India more clearly than the way in which it has increased the work of the Post office. How many more letters were posted in India in 1890 than in 1880? Most people would say perhaps double or treble the number. The increase is upwards of a thousand per cent.! For every letter posted in 1880 there were 105 posted in 1890. The increase in post-cards is still more amazing, viz., 580 post cards in 1890 for every one in 1880!

GOVERNMENT have liberally distributed copies of Surgeon A. E. Roberts' "Text Book of Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science for the use of Senior Classes in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools" to all European and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Presidency, but we have not yet heard of any school adopting it for class instruction. The general opinion seems to be, so far, that the book is admirable as a teacher's book, and that the best results are obtainable by compelling the pupils to thoroughly master the old Primer or "Way to Health" as a kind of back-bone for the subject which the teacher can clothe with flesh and blood by extracts and oral exposition from the new and advanced Text Book. As already announced the price of the new book is one rupee, and it is to be had from the Government Printing Office, Calcutta.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the holding in Calcutta of the intermediate Examination in Arts and the Pass B. A. Examination of the University of London. Hitherto the only examination of the University of London held in India has been the Matriculation. The Intermediate and B. A. Examinations are only open to those who have previously passed the London Matriculation, and the new arrangements have been sanctioned to meet the wants of the increasing number of European pupils educated in India. We are under the impression that the London Matriculation has, on several occasions, been held in Bombay.—"Bombay Educational Record."

A DISTRICT Judge, writes the *Madras Mail*, is seldom able to execute judgment and justice on beast as well as man in the course of his daily routine; but such a chance fell to the lot of Mr. R. S. Benson, District and Session Judge of South Malabar, on the 15th ultimo. When on tour to inspect the Sub-Court at Vythery he was out stalking a fine stag sambur on Ash Wednesday morning, about two miles behind the Luckady Bungalow, and caught sight of a tiger on a small hill in front. He succeeded in approaching within shot of the animal, and wounded him in the back. The tiger bounded down-hill into a dense bit of jungle, from whence it was found impossible to dislodge him. After two hours spent in endeavoring to do so, Mr. Benson climbed a tree, from the top of which he was able to see the tiger's head, and shot him dead. The tiger measured 9 feet from the nose to the end of the tail. The tigress was with the tiger, but was not seen until the latter was wounded, when it broke away with a loud roar through the thick jungle, and was subsequently seen by the coolies, who were coming from the Luckady Public Bungalow to carry in the body of the tiger, on the very path by which they were approaching.

THE NEW HOME RULE BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

IN the House of Commons on Monday (Feb. 10) before a very large attendance of members Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, The Peers' Gallery was crowded to excess, and Lord Spencer and Lord Rosebury were obliged to seek for places in the gallery set apart for distinguished strangers. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Teck, occupied a seat over the clock.

Mr. Gladstone rose at a quarter to four to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. The Ministerialists all stood up in their places, and greeted him with prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech lasting two hours and a-quarter, of which a *verbatim* report follows, proceeded to outline the new Home Rule measure. Under this scheme, as will be seen by reference to the full report, it is intended to set up a legislature of two Houses, both elective, in Dublin; to retain in the Imperial Parliament 80 Irish members, being the number to which Ireland's proportion of population entitles her, but to prevent them from voting on questions concerning Great Britain; to appoint the Lord-Lieutenant as a non-political officer for six years; and to maintain the veto power of the Crown—that is, of the Imperial Government—over all Irish legislation. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone expressed a deep conviction that either this scheme or one closely resembling it would shortly become law, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker,—I may without impropriety, I think, remind the House that the voices which used to plead the cause of Irish Government in Irish affairs have, within these walls during the last seven years been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period when, in 1886, a proposition of this kind was submitted on behalf of the Government of the day, and I beg to remind the House of the position which was then taken up by the promoters of the measure. We said—We have arrived at a point in our transactions with Ireland where two roads part. We have to choose between the one and the other. One of them is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conception I have just referred to, and the other is the way of coercion. (Cheers and cries of "Oh.") That was our contention, and it will be in the recollection of the House that that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. (Opposition cheers.) It was said, I do not say by all, but by very many members of this House, who did not concur in the views of that Government—"Oh no, we are not coercionists, we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we accept it." (Opposition cheers.) That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained, especially from those politicians whom we term dissentient Liberals, by the proposal of various plans for dealing with Irish questions. Those plans, although they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government in Irish affairs, yet were plans of no trivial or mean importance. They went far beyond what had heretofore been usually proposed in the way of local self-government for Ireland. What has been the result of the dilemma—as it was then put forward upon this side of the House, as it was then repelled upon the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? (Cheers.) What has become of each and all of those important schemes for giving to Ireland government in provinces, for giving to her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited but important powers? All these schemes have vanished into air, but the reality remains. The two roads were there, the way of autonomy and the way of coercion. The choice lay between them, and the choice was made by the late Government. The choice they made was to repel the proposal of autonomy and to embrace in consequence the path of coercion. (Hear, hear.) I need not tell the House that coercion is a practice which you cannot always follow in an absolutely uniform method of proceedings. If we take the early part of this century coercion was then though frequent, far from being habitual. Down, I think, to 1829 or 1832, there were ten or 12 years that were entirely free from it, but in the much longer period that elapsed between 1832 and 1886 there were only, I believe, two years in which Ireland was entirely free from the note—the disparaging and ignominious note—of exceptional and repressive laws. (Cheers.) Since 1886—I am speaking now of a matter of fact and am not indulging in either praise or blame—we have made another, a bolder, a more daring, step forward in the policy of coercion in Ireland. (Cheers.) It has been recognized as the normal condition of the country. It has taken its place for the first time in the shape of a permanent law upon the statute-book of the country. (Cheers.) My contention is this—and it is the first argument I lay before the House—that a permanent system of repressive law inflicted upon or attached to a country from without, and in defiance of the voice and the judgment of the vast majority of its constitutional representatives, constitutes a state of things of such a character that while it subsists you have not, and you cannot have, the first conditions of harmony and good government established in that country. (Cheers.) It is impossible that the inhabitants of such a country, labouring under coercion in that form, inflicted from such a quarter, and inflicted in opposition to the authentic voice which the Constitution itself has given them, can be brought into that sympathy with the law and that respect for the law without which there can be no true political stability and no true social civilization. (Hear, hear.) My next objection to such a state of things is this—that it was a distinct and violent breach of the promises upon the faith of which the Union was obtained. (Hear, hear.) I must for a moment ask the House to return with me to that period—and I am not now going to describe the history of that Union in the terms which, I grieve to say, I think it deserves, but only to point out the facts of the case. When the Union was presented to Ireland many of those who were friendly to it in principle yet made the admission that it bore an odious aspect. I will cite a Bishop of that period, one who was appointed by a Government of that period, a man of ability—I mean Dr. Young, the Bishop of Clonfert who as a writer wrote in favour of the Union and supported it with all his might; yet he made this frank confession. In 1799, when the proposal had been defeated on the first presentation of it to the Irish Parliament, he said:—"A great question for the present has been unfortunately lost, yet how could it be otherwise? An incorporating union is certainly a degrading measure to any nation in possession of its own Parliament and in appearance entirely independent." He then goes on to addduce arguments why that Union should be accepted; and what was the great argument he advanced in its favour? It was partly the promise of commercial equality, but, much more widely than that, it was the promise of equal laws. Cheers. Equality in the system of laws by which the country was to be governed was the grand compensation which Ireland was to receive for the removal and extinction of her Parliament—that great symbol of her distinct, though not necessarily separate—national life. (Cheers.) Mr. Cook, the Under-Secretary of that day, who, next to Lord Castlereagh, deserves the honours or the censure that attach to the policy of the Union, published a pamphlet of great importance on the part of the government, termed "Arguments for and against the Union." I will quote one passage, which is on the second page of the second edition of the pamphlet, which is dated 1798. He says:—"A union presupposes that when it is complete the contracting States shall be bound together by the same constitutional laws and Government and by an identity of interests and an equality of privileges." (Cheers.) But there was also another prophecy which was justifiable for him to make at the time, and the result of which, I think, conveys to us a striking lesson. Mr. Cook cast his eye upon the Irish Parliament of that day, teeming as it was with eloquence and statesmanship. He saw there Grattan, and Ponsonby, and Parnell, and Forster, and Plunket, and outside Chief Justice Bushe and other men; and when Ireland from her own soil had thrown up that rich crop of political ability, Mr. Cook with confidence prophesied in these few words:—"Who shall have Irishmen in the originating Cabinet of Great Britain?" What has been the fate of that prophecy? (Cheers.) Two Irishmen, famous each in his way, and one of European and world-wide fame have sat in the Cabinet of Great Britain—I mean Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington. But both Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington were the growth of Ireland in the period when it had its independent Parliament. (Cheers.) From the state of things in that Parliament Mr. Cook inferred, and from his point of view naturally inferred, that Irish statesmen would be in the Imperial Cabinet. But what, I ask, has been the case. It has been my fate, it has been my honoured destiny, to sit in the Cabinets of the Queen in concert with no less than between 60 and 70 statesmen, but among those 60 or 70, with the single exception of the Duke of Wellington, an Irishman has not been found in those Cabinets. (Cheers.) So much for the results of this Union of which so much was anticipated. (Cheers.) I now go back to the question of the promise of equal laws, which is far more higher than Mr. Cook. It came from Mr. Pitt himself, who, in a famous passage in a famous speech, said:—"Each country will retain its proportional weight and importance under the security of equal laws." Those equal laws, rightly or wrongly, you have not given. (Hear, hear.) The pledge of the Union you have failed to fulfil. (Hear, hear.) The consideration which purchased or which helped to extort the Union from Ireland has never been paid, and the broken pledge is written—and unhappily is indelibly written—upon the history of your country. (Cheers.) Now let us consider what is the state of the case with regard to the presistency and the self-assertion of Ireland. For a long time since the beginning of the century Ireland as a political entity was little more than a carcass robbed of life. (Hear, hear.) From the year 1832, when her resurrection began, she did present a small minority in favour of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and of practical government. And, Sir, I am bound to say that it much astonishes me, in contemplating this case, and in thankfully remembering how generally and cordially it is recognized in this country that we are a self-governing people—that is, a people governed by our majorities—it is to me, I say astonishing that so little weight is attach by many to the fact that, whereas before 1880—before 1885, indeed, as I should say—Irish wishes for self-government were represented by only a minority—ay! and by only a small minority—of her elected members since 1885—since the wide extension of the franchise and its protection by the machinery of the secret vote—(Opposition ironical cheers.) I perceive, Sir, a smile on the countenances of some when I refer to the protection of the secret vote. Do they approve the secret vote or do they not? If they do not approve of it, I recommend them to go to their constituents and make known that fact to them. (Ministerial cheers). The secret vote, it will be seen, is material to my argument, because, without it, perhaps in no countries—certainly not in Ireland—had the voter a shadow of independence. In the Parliaments of 1885 and 1886 there were 85 Nationalists—to use the general current phrase—85 Nationalist members out of 101 members, for I confess I only recognise 101 Irish members as popular representatives; and to the whole number, the 85 formed a proportion of more than five-sixths. They have now been reduced from 85 to 80 (Opposition cheers) under circumstances somewhat peculiar (hear, hear), and in the view of some of us—myself, among others, I must frankly own—totally and absolutely unintelligible. (Laughter.) Let us look at the state of things as it now stands. There are but 80 out of 101—that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented by only four-fifths of its representative members. (Cheers and Opposition laughter.) Hon. gentlemen opposite seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, Sir, that never in England has there been such a majority—never once? (Cheers.) No Parliment of the last 50 years has come within measurable, or immeasurale distance of it. In one Parliament of 60 years ago, the Parliament of December, 1832—the first in which I had the honour of sitting (cheers)—there was by far the greatest majority that ever had been known in our constitutional history. The party of Sir Robert Peel, to which I belonged (ironical cheers), did not count, at the outside, more than 150, and would, perhaps, have been more properly estimated at 140, but even that was short—even the majority shown by the smallness of that minority did not reach to the point at which the Irish majority now stands. And, Sir, if there be anything in that great principale of self-government, which, if it be a reality is a reality that never can work, except by the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people and the persistency of the Irish people in the delivery of that voice, and the peaceful and constitutional circumstances under which it has been so delivered ("Oh") and Ministerial cheers) constitute a great factor in this case. But, Sir, it has been said—and I admit its truth in the present instance—that Ireland is not a united country. It is still a disunited Ireland in itself, and although the constitutional authority of the voice of Ireland is, in my opinion, absolutely indisputable, I do not deny that as a social factor the division which exists in that country is a fact of great importance. In truth, were Ireland united, anything that can render her formidable would become very much more formidable; but were Ireland united, your opposition would vanish as a shadow, and we should hear of it no more. (Cheers.) Ireland is not united, in this sense, that in one portion of the country not merely the higher classes, however the observation might apply in Ireland generally, not merely the majority of the higher classes, but a considerable portion of the popular feeling in one limited part of the country is opposed to the present Irish national movement; and in a very small portion of the country—a very small portion indeed is the adverse sentiment represented by a majority of the local community. That is so. I will not attempt to measure a fact of great social importance; I will not attempt to measure the numercial strength of that minority, but I do wish to notice a circumstance of great interest and of great weight. It is commonly said—I think I heard it said by the leader of the Opposition the other night, at any rate the sentiment will be recognised as emanating from the party opposite—it is commonly said that the minority in the North is arrayed in an unalterable opposition to the demand for Home Rule. (Opposition cheers.) In order to show that a decision is unalterable, you ought to be able to show that it has never altered, (Hear, hear.) Unhappily, at the close of last century, at the successful instigation of those whose plot it was to divide the people of Ireland when they were united, through the medium mainly of the Orange Lodges, and through the demon of religious animosity, the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the independent Irish Parliament, were themselves not only willing but zealous and enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality. Inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed, they led on the Roman Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished the period. This is written broadcast upon the history of the time. I will mention only one small and yet significant incident. It was in the year 1792—in the month of November—that there met in Dublin a body of Roman Catholics under circumstances the most likely to have created jealousy among their fellow-countrymen, if jealousy could have been aroused, because they met, I believe under the name, and undoubtedly, in the nature of a convention, representative of the different parts of the country. It was popularly called the Parliament of Black Lane, from the place where they met. They formulated their demand for political equality. Where did the commissioners who were charged with the prosecution of that demand first go to make it known? They went to the city of Belfast. And what reception had they in Belfast from the mass of the population? The population poured forth as one man to meet them, took the horses from their carriage, and introduced them with a triumphal entry, drawing them through the streets of the town. That was the feeling of the Protestants in Ireland a century ago. And we, who have seen them alter, not through their own fault from what we think better to what we think worse, are not readily to be persuaded that they will not altar back again to the sentiments of their own ancestors, of their own blood, of their own religion, of their own people, and will yet form one, in a noble and glorious unity, with the rest of their fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) One word more. I am not about to comment, in an invidious sense, upon the well-known fact that England alone has a majority of representatives opposed to Home Rule. I am not about to menace England, for it is not by menaces that England is to be persuaded. (Opposition cheers.) I am not about to urge that England will find her strength exhausted and her work impracticable, if that work is to be a permanent resistance to the Irish demands! for I confess that in my own opinion—perhaps it is an exaggerated opinion—the strength of England taking its resources in connexion with the substantive masculineness of the character of its people and their wonderful persistency in giving effect to the opinions they embrace, might maintain, if England were so minded, a resistance to the voice of all her partners—might maintain it for a time almost indefinite—spending her immeasurable energies in the manful, though disastrous, pursuit, and sustentation of a bad cause. (Opposition laughter.) But I want to know whether England has arrived at that permanency of sentiment on behalf of that coercive and repressive policy—in denying to Ireland the full equality which we request on her behalf. To answer that question let us see what has taken place within these few years. It will be recollected that the brilliant chief of the Tory party at about that period said, "Oh, the reason why repression and coercion have not succeeded is because you have not been sufficiently resolute; you have gone this way and that way, to-day thinking one thing, and another day thinking the other." But he exhorted them to brace themselves for a resolute, a persistent, an immovable endurance, and then he said, the government of Ireland will be an easy task. To all appearances, the people of England gave a cordial response to that invitation, for in July, 1886, while, out of 465 members, they returned 127 favourable to our way of thinking, there were no less than 338 who were opposed to us, and then I think the noble marquis said that was an irrevocable verdict. (Laughter.) How deluded he was by the phenomena of the day! The time that has passed since that verr is not a very long one; but now the 127 have already swollen to 197 (cheers), and the 338 are sunk to 268. There was a majority in England adverse to the Irish claims in 1886 of 211. That majority has declined to the mere modest figure of 71. (Hear, hear.) With all the British persistency, valour, and resources, which no man denies, and no man endeavours to deny, with all that one-third of that majority have vanished, and I want to know who will be the effective guarantee for the permanence of the remaining third. (Cheers.) I have not endeavoured to couch these arguments in a tone of party. I have rather endeavoured, so far as I could, to address myself to the minds of reflective men, to beg and conjure them to take note of the facts, to use the past in the interpretation of the future, and to form a rational judgment as to the course which they ought prospectively to pursue. (Hear, hear.) Having said so much I now come to the endeavour, in which I must further ask the kind and patient indulgence of the House (cheers), to give some intelligible account of the Bill which I lay before the House. I do not undertake to supply what may be termed a table of contents of the Bill. I think if I did I should probably bewilder my hearers, and completeness would be much more than balanced by practical obscurity. What I seek to do is to present to the notice of the House the principal and salient points of the Bill, to leave, if I can, some living impression of its character in the minds and memories of those who hear me. Of course within limits, there may be differences of opinion as to which are the principal points. I may introduce some that in the view of some gentlemen are not principal points; I may omit others that in the view of other gentlemen ought to have been mentioned. My only answer is to beg that gentlemen will consult the Bill themselves as soon as they are able, and I trust that it will be very soon, indeed, in a day or two from this if we are permitted. (Hear, hear.) I may say in one word that while it may be remembered that in 1816 their were five propositions laid down as cardinal principles, from which there ought to be no departure, to those five propositions we have endeavoured closely to adhere. Changes there have been—far from unimportant changes—but not, I think, in any manner trenching upon any of those declared principles of 1886, which were stated thus:—The object of the Bill was stated—and that remains the object of the Bill, with regard to which everything else is secondary and conditional—the object of the Bill was to establish a legislative body sitting in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from Imperial affairs. (Cheers). The limiting conditions which I say were then observed—and which have, so far as we have been able to do it, been sedulously and closely observed—were these:—We were to do nothing inconsistent with that Imperial unity, of which I will say in passing—I know it will not be admitted that we are right, but so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned they would be too feebly stated by being couched in a declaration that we did not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) We wish to give it a greater intensity than it has ever yet possessed, and we believe that a wise extension of the privileges of local self-government has been shown by experience to be the most effective instrument for that purpose. First, then, Imperial unity was to be observed. Secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms was to borne in mind. Thirdly, there was to be an equitable repartition of Imperial charges. Fourthly, any and every practicable provision for the protection of minorities was to be adopted. And fifthly, the plan that was to be proposed was to be such as, at least in the judgment of its promoters, presented the necessary characteristics—I will not say of finality, because it is a discredited word—but of a real and continuing settlement. (Cheers.) That is the basis on which we continue to stand. And I will now state the main points in which we have endeavoured to carry that out. In the first place we have met, or desired to meet, what we think is no unreasonable demand for an express mention of the supremacy. There were two modes in which that might be done. It might be done by a clause; it might be done by the preamble. We have chosen the preamble as the worthier method, for if it were done by a clause it would bear too much the character of a mere enactment, whereas it is a radical and a cardinal principle underlying each and every enactment; and it is far better, in our view, to notice and to acknowledge it reverentially in the preamble than to give to it the character of some decision which might be supposed to be a novel decision of Parliament, and to expose it to the chance which any attack upon such an enactment might entail. It is not necessary to use many words for such a purpose. These are the words:—"Whereas it is expedient that, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament"—and then it goes on to declare the creation of a Legislature, to which I shall come. What I wish to point out, with reference to a charge frequently, and I have no doubt in good faith, made against us, that we are destroying the Act of Union, is this. I wish to challenge an inquiry upon this main and fundamental point. What is the essence of the Act of Union? I wish gentlemen would ask themselves that question. That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things that we had in this country before 1800 with the constitution of things now subsisting. Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country. One of those sovereignties collectively lodged in the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons of England; the other collectively lodged in the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons of Ireland; and there was no right, in the true public sense—the historic and legal sense—there was no more right in the sovereignty residing in Great Britain to interfere with the sovereignty planted in Ireland than there was in the sovereignty planted in Ireland, had it been strong enough, to interfere with the sovereignty planted in England. (Cheers.) The Act of Union made the kingdoms into one and made the sovereignties into one and the incorporation of the Parliaments was a measure subsidiary to the Union—subsidiary and instrumental. (Hear, hear.) That incorporation is the question which we raise, and which we wish partially, under the conditions of the present Bill, but not entirely to alter. The essence of the Act of Union was the establishing of the unity of the sovereignty of the country, so that the body thereby constituted, the sovereign body, was to be a body entitled to exercise those rights of sovereignty equally and completely throughout the three kingdoms. So it was, and so the reader of this Bill—and indeed, I think, the reader of the Bill of 1886, but with that I am not concerned now—will find that it remains. Then, Sir, the Bill constitutes an Irish Legislature. Power is granted to an Irish Legislature, which consists, first, of a legislative council, and, secondly, of a legislative assembly—power to do this; and now I quote the words of the Bill—"power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof." (Cheers.) That power is subject to a double limitation, which I will describe in a moment. First of all it is subject to the necessary and obvious limitation that the heads reserved to Parliament are not to be reserved just as giving them to Parliament, but are reserved to them by way of excluding the new Irish Legislature from doing any act in relation to them. The other is that certain incapacities are imposed on this Irish Parliament. They are very short, and I will enumerate them—namely, all that relates to the Crown, Regency, and Viceroy, all that relates to peace and war, all that relates to defence, all that relates to treaties and foreign relations, and all that relates to dignities and titles. The law of treason will not belong to it, the law of alienage will not belong to it, and everything that belongs to external trade—and upon that point I shall make a remark by-and-by—the subject of coinage, and some other and subsidiary subjects. Then as regards the incapacities imposed, gentlemen have been already made familiar with them in the Bill of 1886; I will only describe them as relating to two subjects in these most large and general terms by way of a slight sketch. They are intended for the security of religious freedom—and there they touch upon establishments and education—and for the security of personal freedom, with respect to which we have endeavoured to borrow—I hope without trenching upon any just sentiment of Irish patriotism—we have endeavoured to borrow where we thought we could safely borrow from one of the modern amendments of the American Constitution. Then I come to the executive powers. We propose to subject the executive power to a change, which, I think is generally recognized as reasonable—given one main proposition—that is, to place the office of Viceroy of Ireland so as to divest it as far as one can of the party character which it has hitherto borne (cheers), and does bear to a degree far from desirable, and to provide—though this will be the first time that there has been any statutory appointment that the appointment shall usually run for six years, but subject, of course, to the revoking power of the Crown. That is the first point with regard to the Viceroyalty. The second point is that, if the Bill becomes law, it is to be freed from all religious disabilities. (Cheers.) Religious disabilities may have been, and I think were, very improper and inadvisable even before the abolition of the Irish Church as an establishment, but since that abolition they have become really nothing less than preposterous. (Cheers.) Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, though it is of course, of great importance, providing for the full devolution of executive power from the Sovereign upon the Viceroy. Then comes the important provision for the appointment of the Executive Committee of the Privy Council in Ireland. Now, if the practice of the Irish Privy Council were the same as it is in England, I am not sure that we should have required such an enactment, because in England there is no assumption by members of the Privy Council, except when they are specially invited to discharge them, of any real or important functions. But in Ireland the line is not so carefully drawn between the merely honorary Privy Councillorships and the positive exercise and discharge of the duties; and we under to make it clear how far these duties are dependent upon the individual, whereas they ought to be dependent upon the central power of the State, we provide that an Executive Committee of the Privy Council shall be constituted, and that this committee shall be so constituted that it shall be in effect the practical council for ordinary affairs, or, if you like so to call it, the Cabinet of the Viceroy. Then comes the question of the veto. There what we provide is that on the advice of that Executive Council, the Viceroy gives or withholds his assent to Bills, subject however, nevertheless, to the instructions of the Sovereign in respect to any given Bill in particular. Then I come to the Legislative Council and that body will require rather more words from me than the sister chamber of the Assembly. The question, of course, arises, Shall there be any Legislative Council at all? We have decided, so far as we are concerned, that there ought to be a Legislative Council, and upon these two grounds—first of all, the ground of general experience, for, looking out over the world and looking out over the whole circumference of the British Empire, experience I do not think recommends or perhaps warrants our resorting without a great necessity or some strong and peculiar recommendation to the system of a single chamber. In Ireland, so far from finding any such necessity or recommendation, we look to a Legislative Council as, on the contrary, affording us the fairest, the most constitutional, and the most unexceptionable method of redeeming the pledge, if it be a pledge, which we have given to meet the expectation which we have repeatedly held out that we would, if we could give to the minority in Ireland some means of vocal expression and of securing a fair, full, and liberal consideration for their views, though I do not say that the views of the minority in Ireland should, as they have done for so many centuries, entirely overrule and suppress the opinion of the nation at large. (Cheers.) Next, shall it be nominated or elected? There we come to this conclusion:—A nominated council is a weak council. If such a council attempted to make itself in any manner troublesome, it being at once troublesome and weak would probably enjoy but a very short term of existence. (Hear, hear.) We, therefore, propose an elective council, believing that to be the only form in which we can give any great force or vitality to the institution. Then how do we differentiate this council, you will justly ask, from the popular Assembly? I may say, first, that we do not differentiate it by qualifications imposed upon the councillors, analogous to the qualifications which used to exist with reference to members of this House, and which, if they existed now, would have deprived us of some amongst our colleagues whose presence here we value in the highest degree. (Cheers.) We do not propose to adopt that discarded method, but we do this:—In the first place, we take the number which it is proposed to fix at 48. In the second place, we take the term of the council, which it is proposed to fix at eight years, the term of the Assembly being a lower term. We then constitute a new constituency for the council—a constituency which, in the first place, must be associated with a value above £20, and I may say that with that figure we hope to secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000.

Mr. Courtney.—£20 on what?

Mr. Gladstone.—On valuation. In that constituency owners are included as well as occupiers, but subject to the provision that no owner or occupier is to vote in more than one constituency. (Cheers.) Lastly, as the only characteristic which I need name, there is no provision in the Bill to make the Legislative Council alterable by Irish Act. And it appears to us it would be very inconvenient if we were to attempt to alter the numbers of the Legislative Assembly; if we were to increase them, we do not know what increase it ought to be; if we were to reduce them, I think we should run very serious risk of causing practical inconvenience, especially in Dublin, at a time when functions of local and internal government come up to be newly exercised. We therefore leave the number at 103; we fix a term of five years, and we leave the constituency as it is now. We contemplate that these 103 members must not, in order to fulfil the spirit of the Constitution, pass hence to a Chamber in Dublin by our authority, but that they ought to be elected for Irish legislative business by the constituencies in Ireland. And, lastly, we make these provisions as to the Assembly alterable with respect to electors and constituencies after a term of six years, but in altering the constituencies the powers will be limited by a declaration in the Act that there must be due regard had to the distribution of the population. It will be necessary, as we have considered, to include in the Bill a provision for the purpose of meeting what is called a deadlock. Our proposition is this—that in cases where a Bill has been adopted by the Assembly more than once, and where there has been an interval between the two adoptions either of two years or else marked by a dissolution of Parliament, then upon the second adoption the two Assemblies may be required to meet together, and the fate of the Bill will be decided by the joint Assembly. (Hear, hear.) I must now run with great rapidity through a number of enactments in the Bill which I should not be justified in omitting, but which I shall not refer to in detail. First of all, appeals, as we propose, shall lie to the Privy Council alone, and not to the Privy Council and the House of Lords. Next, the Privy Council may try the question of the invalidity of an Irish Act—try it, of course, judicially, and I hope, in a reasoned judgment (hear, hear)—what is sometimes called a question of *ultra vires* not, however, upon the initiative of irresponsible persons, but upon the initiative either of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State. The Judicial Committee as now recognized is the only approach we can get to the Supreme Court of the United States, and of course I need not say that in the composition of the Judicial Committee due regard must be had to the difference of nationality. I do not apprehend any difficulty upon that point. Then we declare the Judges irremovable. That is quite right. At the same time I must say there is something quaint in our being so jealous of the Judges as against the Irish Parliament when it is recollected that the English Government in the days of its supremacy in Ireland never lifted a finger to make the Judges irremovable. They were not irremovable, and they would not have served the purposes of the English Government if they had been irremovable. (Cheers.) When in the year 1782 the Irish Parliament was relieved from its restraints and had imbibed an independent spirit, then one of the earlist, if I remember right, of its spontaneous movements, without being taught or tutored by the English Government, was to make its Judges irremoveable. (Cheers.) We have got in the Bill a clause to provide for the security of the emoluments of existing Judges and existing civil officers generally. As to the principles which are laid down with regard to the constabulary, there are some of the detailed arrangements which will not be found inserted in the Bill. It has been thought better to reserve these particulars, and to set out in the first instance the principles on which we have proceeded. Then there is a clause which is intended to correspond with and to supply as far as is desirable the purpose of the Colonial Validity law. The object of that clause is to provide that, if the Irish Legislature passes an Act which is in any sense contrary to Acts of Parliament, that Act shall be good except in so far as it is so contrary. That will, I think, dispose of any controversy on that portion of this practicular subject. We provide that two Exchequer Judges shall be appointed under the authority of the Crown—that is to say, under the Great Seal—for the purpose, mainly perhaps, of financial business but for the purpose I may say generally of that business which is Imperial, because there are certain matters in connexion with the ordinary action of British law which we are not able to exclude altogether, although I should be very glad to exclude them on grounds that will be presently stated. Besides the appointment of these Exchequer Judges, it is provided that for six years all Judges shall be appointed as they now are, and it will be understood that that is really a method for dividing the jurisdiction, because with regard to future appointments we do not assume to the imperial authority any power of fixing the emoluments. These emoluments will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish a joint control over these appointments. Of course, when I said the Great Seal I thought it would at once be understood that I meant the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. As to the date of the meeting, so far as we can judge, the month of September will probably be the most convenient time of the year we can name, and therefore there is a clause in the Bill which provides that the Legislature shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. (Cheers and loud Opposition laughter.) There are clauses securing the sole initiative in money Bills to the Assembly, and also providing that the Assembly shall not have within itself an initiative except upon the prior initiative of the Viceroy. Then there is a clause about financial arrangements, which I shall come to immediately, providing that they may be readjusted and reconsidered after 15 years upon an address either from the House of Commons or from the Legislative Assembly. Then, Sir, I must first give the the principles which we recognise as applicable to the settlement of the important question connected with the constabulary. The principles are these, their gradual, though not too abrupt, reduction, their ultimate dissolution or disappearance, our full recognition and discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way that, as I hope we may say, the interests of that remarkable and honourable force will not be adversely affected by the passing of such a Bill as is now before us. During the period I have named, they will be under the control of the Viceroy, as the representative of the Crown, but, of course, it is contemplated that they are to be replaced by a force owing its existence to Irish authority, and therefore we propose and contemplate that, upon the gradual establishment by Irish authority in local areas of a new police force, the constabulary will be withdrawn piecemeal from those local areas one after another. Now, I come to two subjects of the greatest importance. One of these is the grave controversy which arose in connexion with the retention of Irish members in this House. (Cheers.) Accordingly

something too much, because there are questions which it defies our efforts to range with accuracy and precision, upon an indisputable principle, on the proper side of the line. There are some subjects difficult to detail which, I have no doubt, will arise in determining the competency of Irish members to vote; but the main point undoubtedly is that we did not see in 1886, and we do not see now, the possibility of excluding them from what is one of the very highest and most important among all the functions of this House—namely, determining the composition of the Executive power by their vote. A vote of confidence is commonly a simple declaration; it may be otherwise, but it is in the opinion of movers to make it, and it is generally made, a motion simply declaratory of the will of the House. I do not think it is possible to exclude the Irish members remaining in this House from voting upon that great subject. That is the first argument. The next argument is this, and I own it touches me nearly and cuts deeply, if I may so say, into the mind and heart of any one who has had a long experience of Parliament and whose life has been associated for full three score years with the life and movement of the British House of Commons. (Cheers.) It is this—unless the Irish members vote upon all questions, you break a great Parliamentary tradition—namely, that of the absolute equality of members of this House. (Cheers.) I cannot say, Sir, what a value I for one, attach to the principle of Parliamentary equality. Be the man, young or old, be he rich or poor, be he from the ranks of the highest nobility or be he a representative of the working class; be his powers what they may, be his standing here what it may, I hold, in defiance, if it so must be, of all merely conventional consideration, that the essential equality of the members of this House is a principle of the deepest consequence, and forms a part, and a fundamental part, of the environment in which we live, and which to a large extent enters into and makes us what we are. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, in what degree and manner will that equality be violated by a limitation of voting power? That is the question. There is no doubt that any one who will consider the practical working out of a plan of this kind will, I think, agree with me that the presence of 80 members of this House with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of established Parlimentary tradition, is a breach which, whether you resolve to face it or whether you resolve not to face it, ought to be made the subject of your most careful and dispassionate consideration. (Hear, hear.) And now, Sir, I come to the reasons against the universal voting power. And my first reason is an extension of reasons stated the other way. I say you can have no cleavage between these two questions—you cannot say everything on that side is Irish and everything on this side is Imperial. That, I think, you cannot do; but undoubtedly you can draw a distinction as to the great mass of the business of the House. (Hear, hear.) If you ask for the proportion of it I should say 9-10ths or 19-20ths, perhaps 99-100ths, of the business of Parliament can, without serious difficulty, be classed as Irish and Imperial. Then comes the question of a very great anomaly. I should admit it to be a great and very formidable anomaly if our nervous systems were of a character to be violently acted upon by the word "anomaly." It would be a very great anomaly, I think, that these 80 Irish gentlemen, coming here no doubt with most upright intentions as well as with an admirable stock of ability, of which we long have had experience—it would be an anomaly that they should continually intervene in questions purely and absolutely British—(hear, hear)—questions, perhaps, affecting not even the whole of the United Kingdom—not even the whole of any section of the United Kingdom—questions of the most purely local character. We must own that, as far as anomaly goes, that is a very great anomaly. But it is not, in my opinion, the strongest argument against the universal voting of the Irish members. I wish to approach this question in a spirit of trust. I believe myself that suspicion is the besetting vice of politicians, and that trust is often the trust wisdom. (Hear, hear.) Still, we must not with our eyes open deliberately leave an easy entrance and a strong temptation to intrigue. I have great confidence, speaking generally, in the personal character of political men, but I cannot deny that there have been or that there may be parties that might descend to intrigue for party purposes. (Cheers.) If some very large question of controversy entirely British, but still deep and vital, were severing the two great parties in this House and the members of these parties knew whichever could bring over the 80 Irish representatives, or a large contingent of them, to support their views would carry the day. I am afraid, Sir, of thus opening a possible door to wholesale and dangerous political intrigue. (Cheers.) I hope that in this rather disagreeable delineaton I am entering upon, hon. members from Ireland will not think that I am dwelling upon their particular share in these infirmities; I would rather suppose that the initiative comes from this side of the House. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid that in some given case, actuated by a warm love of country, Ireland might yield, or be led into temptation. I dread creating a state of things in which there may be an opening to intrigue of this character with the result that British questions might come to be decided on Irish motives. I know that this is an evil under which we have already suffered. (Hear, hear.) I regard that as absolutely inevitable in the present state of things. But with Irishmen I recognise in the fullest manner that, sitting at this moment in the House, the welfare of Ireland is with them the supreme, paramount, overruling interest. (Cheers.) I am not speaking of loyalty, but of party contentions, and I say, I cannot blame them if, when British questions come to an issue and they think they can greatly promote the interests of Ireland, they are guided by that Irish motive in determining, and perhaps determining wrongly, the British question. That dread of intrigue appears to me to be a most formidable weapon. I think it is not merely an anomaly as we might view it in this House; but it is what plain, unlettered Englishmen would think who cannot understand why Irish votes on some question of education, or some other matter in which Englishmen were interested and which was in no respect Irish, should be determined by those who had a separate Parliament to determine the same question for themselves. (Cheers.) As to that other question of the mixture, and the large mixture, of individual motives between some party on this side of the water and representatives from the other side of the water, with the view to make use of Irish votes to decide some question of British interest by indirect means, and holding out inducements to the Irish members for their services, connected with the welfare of Ireland, I confess that I and my collegues have not been able to face a contingency such as this. These are, I believe, very great difficulties and difficulties, which we have felt to be, on the whole, the most hard to surmount, and the consequence is that we have inserted in the Bill certain provisions for contemplating the full retention of the whole number of Irish members; but we have inserted limitations of their voting powers. We have inserted governing provisions—namely that the decision of each House of Parliament shall be absolute and final upon all occasions which may arise, so that we may not run the risk of getting this great authority into collision with any judicial or other authority. I will state briefly what these limitations are. First of all, the Irish members would be excluded from voting on any Bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; secondly, on any tax not levied in Ireland; thirdly, on any vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for Imperial service,—there will be no difficulty here, because in a schedule to the Bill we enumerate all the services which by law would stand as Imperial,—and fourth, on no motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain, or person or persons therein. Then there is a covering limitation to exclude them from any motion or resolution incidental to any of the foregoing, except the first; and the first is any Bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain. We do not exclude——

Mr. Balfour.—Are they to be excluded in debate?

Mr. Gladstone.—No. The point is, they are not excluded from voting on a motion incidental to it. It appears to us that there ought to be some way that in a Bill or motion exclusively relating to Great Britain there should be a power raising a question whether such Bill or motion ought to be extended to Ireland. There may be those who will say "You set forth with rhetorical fairness, as well as you can, the intentions and conclusions that you come to, but the whole business you have undertaken is full of thorns and brambles; why not abandon it?" (Loud Opposition cheers.) But I will not abandon it. (Ministerial cheers.) The object of this Bill is autonomy and self-government for Ireland in matters properly Irish. (Cheers.) The Irish do not raise these difficulties. (Hear, hear.) If they are willing to accept that autonomy and take your terms, whatever they may be, as to sitting here or not, sitting here, we, for our own purposes, have thought it right that there should be provisions for retaining them. Could there be anything more unstatesmanlike and ungenerous than to avail ourselves of our own wrong when they had met us freely and frankly, and accepted exclusion from this House, and when we had insisted on their remaining to make the difficulty of their remaining the reason for retaining them? (Hear, hear.) The retention or non-retention, patent as it is, is secondary to the great purpose we have in view. The secondary ought not to interfere with the aim, the principle, the great purpose we have in view. We have offered the best plan which, after much labour, we could make. We have, however, feeling that the shadow of uncertainty may hand over the subject, with modesty affixed "unless and until it is otherwise determined." (Laughter.) I have still one function to go through, and that is on the subject of the financial part of this measure, the keynote of which is to be found in the provisions included in our plans from the first, and wisely, but I must say I also think generously, accepted by Ireland and her representatives, that there is to be one system of legislating for all the kingdom on external affairs. That has guided us in the conclusions which we have formed—the unity of commercial legislation for all the three kingdoms. This commercial legislation may be considered either as taxing legislation or regulative legislation, and, as taxing legislation has the most important financial consequences. I will refer to it now. Under the head of commercial legislation for this purpose we include Customs duties, secondly, Excise duties, and, thirdly, the Post Office, and Telegraph service, through which nearly the whole commercial business of the country is conducted. By means of adopting this key-note I promise the House that we can attain what we think most valuable results, results which are likely to avoid clashing and friction between the agents of the Imperial and the agents of the Irish Governments. We can make under cover of this proposition a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland of the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principle. For example, we hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by Imperial authorities; we hope to escape all exercise of taxing powers except those to which I have referred, and we hope to escape cross accounts and cross payments of revenue accounts. There are some minor heads on which I shall not touch at present, such as Mint charges and the prospective profits of the Suez Canal. These I exclude from consideration for the moment, and I make for the main matter. The principles to which we are bound to give effect is that Ireland is bound to bear her fair share of Imperial expenditure, the word "Imperial" being defined as I define it. There are three modes in which this might be done. The first is the method of the lump sum which was adopted in 1886, and which was called by those who were not friendly to it the method of tribute. The method of proceeding by the lump sum we thought naturally disappeared with the adoption of the new plan as to the retention of the Irish members. Another method is the method of quota, according to which Ireland would pay 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 6 per cent. of the Imperial expenditure. There is one considerable merit in this plan. If you fix a quota it is elastic, and if the transactions of the Imperial Exchequer should swell even to 100 millions, the principle of quota would still secure, in an accurate manner the share to be got from Ireland. But the method of proceeding by quota has disadvantages. All the revenue without exception would be collected in the Irish account. When explaining this subject in 1886, I pointed out that there was a very large sum of revenue received in Ireland which really belonged to Great Britain. The principal part of that sum came from the Excise Departments I am now happy to say that, with the advantage of consideration which the Inland Revenue Department has had since the former plan was produced, we get rid of the difficulty altogether as far as the Inland Revenue is concerned, and we can provide that the revenue levied in Ireland shall be the revenue really belonging to Ireland, But this is not so with the customs. In the customs there is a large debit from Ireland to this country—several hundred thousand pounds—and it is extremely difficult to ascertain the particulars, so that if we were to collect Customs revenue from the Irish accounts we should be involved in difficulty in determining how much of that revenue really belonged to Ireland and how much of it was derived from goods which were consumed in Ireland, but which belonged for fiscal purposes to Great Britain. Another difficulty is this: if we adopted the method of quota we should expose Irish finance to large, inconvenient shocks from the changes introduced in English Budgets for Imperial reasons, and we should also, perhaps, make it necessary to do what we are, I think, very unwilling to do—namely, to give to Imperial officers a meddling and intervening power in relation to Irish fiscal affairs. The third method is to appropriate a particular fund, to lay hands upon it, and say, "This fund shall be taken by us to meet the obligations of Ireland for Imperial services." The arguments in favour of this fund plan are these:—In the first place, it sweeps away all necessity for difficult calculations; in the second place, we have got the fund practically in our hands, because the management of the customs revenue in Ireland must be British and Imperial, and, England having received the fund from that revenue, it would never go near the Irish Exchequer. We could keep it and thus avoid coming upon Ireland for payments from year to year. Then the Customs fund is very nearly the right amount. The amount is £2,420,000 a year gross and £50,000 being allowed for collection—£2,370,000 net. The Imperial expenditure is £59,000,000, so that we should have an amount equal to a charge between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. By adopting this method, although the rates of Excise and the rates of postal telegraphs would be fixed by the Imperial authority, the whole control of these departments would be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers. I ought perhaps to point out to what extent what I call the fund plan would fall short in exactitude of the quota plan. The latter would meet every emergency of peace or war, but the fund plan would not meet a great emergency like war to the same extent. Myself, in such an emergency, I should have very little fear of trusting to the patriotism and liberality of the Irish Legislature. (Laughter and cries of "Hear, hear.") Stinginess has never been the vice of Ireland (hear, hear), and looking into the *paulo post-futurum* of Ireland under Home Rule I am a great deal more afraid of her suffering from a generous extravagance than from stinginess. When we contemplate a state of war we look to three sources of revenue—one in Customs, one in Excise, and a third in the income-tax. Now, with regard to Customs, the plan we propose leaves that source of revenue in our hands, so there can be no difficulty as to that. I will not now enter into details, but as to other sources of revenue, in case of great emergency, we have in view a proposal by which we should make sure of getting fair and full provision from Ireland for special Imperial necessities. The Irish balance-sheet stands thus:—On the credit side there would stand a total of £5,660,000, and on the other side charges amounting to £3,210,000, for Ireland would take over the whole of her Civil Government charges, excepting the constabulary charge. We put the collection of revenue at £160,000, postal services £790,000, and we propose that Ireland should take two-thirds of the charge of the constabulary, which would be £1,000,000. That would bring the Irish charge to £5,160,000, and we propose that she should receive against that all the amount I have already named as forming her credit, reaching £5,660,000. There would therefore be a clear surplus of exactly £500,000. (Hear, hear.) It may be asked, whence does that surplus come? We take one-third of the constabulary charge upon ourselves; happily it is, no doubt, a vanishing charge. That one-third would supply £500,000, which would be a clear balance that Ireland would have to start with. Then you will say, "At whose expense will that balance be found?" Well undoubtedly either in the whole or in the main it would be found at the expense of the British tax-payer. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) You are no doubt shocked at that, but you have no reason to be shocked. (Ministerial cheers.) What is my vindication for assigning to Ireland this clear surplus of £500,000? There are a variety of arguments which might be urged. One of these is the argument which I by no means think to be without force, but it is not the governing consideration at the present time, and that is in former days upon a full examination, I am well convinced that Ireland has been most shabbily and most unjustly treated in respect to money advances. (Cheers.) What I want to urge is this—that by arriving at this settlement with Ireland you will escape the impending and constantly accruing increment of Irish chargee, and that it is well worth your while to come under this considerable but vanishing charge of £500,000 in order to escape the increment of charge for Irish local services. (Hear, hear.) Would hon. gentlemen like to know what that increment has been? Irish grants upon the average of 1833 to 1837 were £762,000 a year; Irish grants on the average of 1888 to 1892 were £4,042,000—that it is to say, in 55 years there was an increase of £3,300,000, or a regular increment of £66,000 a year. Perhaps you may say that £66,000 is rather formidable and that things are improving now. But how is it according to the latest experience? Here you have the latest experience—that is to say, the experience of the seven years between 1886 and 1893. In 1886 the civil charges of Ireland without the constabulary were £3,094,000; in 1893 the civil charges stand at £,892,000. The civil charges of Ireland have increased in the last seven years by an aggregate of £800,000 a year, and that gives you an an annual increment in these modern days not of £66,000 but of £113,000. (Cheers.) I hope I may now release the House from the painful details to which hon. members have listened with exemplary patience—(cheers)—and which I have presented to them in this imperfect manner, but with every effort on my part to select for presentation those points which are most interesting, most vital, and most calculated to convey a fundamental conception of the spirit of the scheme. (Cheers.) Our plan may be a very imperfect one; it may admit of some amendment to be received from the impartial consideration of the House and from the action of friendly and possibly even of unfriendly criticism. (Hear, hear.) I wish it where more worthy of its object, for its object as conceived by us is certainly a very lofty one. It is no less in my view than to redeem the fame and character of this country and its political genius from an old and inveterate dishonour, and to increase, enhance, and magnify the strength, greatness, glory, and union of the empire. (Cheers.) Sir, I hope I have not needlessly provoked polemical sentiment of any kind. (Cheers.) I hope I shall not give offence when I express in a few words my deep conviction that either this plan or some plan closely resembling it and identical in principle will shortly become law. (Loud cheers.) I know there is one risk, and that risk in my mind is this—that if the controversy upon this question be unduly and unwarrantably prolonged, that which is now merely a demand for the establishment of Irish self-government in Irish affairs will become a demand, perhaps under circumstances less favourable than these, for the repeal of the Union and the re-establishment of a dual Sovereignty within these islands (cheers)—an alterative which I regard as wholly shut out at least from my personal purview, even if I had a prospect of long years of life to come. I view that as a possible danger looming in the future, and I wish to steer the ship from that rock. (Hear, hear.) I hope we shall consider the state of things that is before us, and weigh well the actual attitude and position of Ireland and the contrast between that attitude as it is now and as it was when Dean Swift said that as for the people of Ireland they amounted to a mere cipher and could not be taken into the reckoning upon the one side or the other, as it was when the Ascendancy Parliament of Ireland begged and craved to be admitted into the British Parliament and was refused, or as it was at the beginning of this century, after the Union, when the whole Union movement had been forcibly put down and when the Irish voters trooped to the poll for the simple purpose of returning by open vote their landlords to Parliament. We have now before us a very different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of past victories earned with sweat and labour, but really earned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has the mighty sympathies which she has acquired in this larger and stronger island. She has obtained the suffrage of Scotland; she has obtained the suffrage of Wales. She has in the short space of seven years changed a majority of over 200 against her in England into a majority of one-third of that number. (Cheers.) She was stinted in her franchise and in her means of representation. She now possesses the most extended franchise with the most perfect protection, and the main object which she has not yet obtained she looks to obtain with increased means in her hand and opportunities at her command. (Cheers.) One other source of strength she has, and that is the moderation of her demand. (Loud cheers.) She has ever since 1886, if not before, in an unequivocal and national sense abandoned the whole of the argument which perhaps she is entitled to make upon the subject of the Act of Union, and she has asked you to save for yourselves every Imperial power. She has consented to accept the common universal supremacy of the Empire, and she has asked only for that management of her own local concerns which reason and justice combined with the voice of her people and with the voice as I hope it will soon be of the people of this kingdom, demand. (Hear, hear.) If this controversy is to end in this manner I cannot but put it to all dispassionate men that the sooner it ends the better (cheers)—the sooner we stamp and seal the deep which effaces all former animosities and open an era, as we believe, of peace and good will, the sooner, I say, that is done the better. (Cheers.) These are matters which human vision—at least my human vision—is hardly able to penetrate; but this I must say, on my own part, I never will and I never can be a party to the bequeathing to my country of the continuance of this heritage of discord, which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly a moment of interruption through seven centuries, and with all the evils that follow in its train. (Cheers.) Sir, I wish to have no part or lot in that process. It would be a misery to me if a had forgotton or omitted in these my closing years any measure possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause, not of one party or another, of one nation or another, but of all parties and all nationsinhabiting these islands; and to these nationssay, viewing them as I do, with all their vast opportunities under a living union for power and for happiness, I do entreat you—if it were with my latest breath I would entreat you—to let the dead bury the dead (cheers), and to cast behind you every recollection of by egone evils and to cherish and love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come.

The right hon. gentleman sat down, after having spoken for two hours and a quarter, amid loud and prolonged applause, the whole of the Ministerialists and Home Rulers again rising up and cheering with much enthusiasm.

Sir E. Clarke pointed out that the right hon. gentleman had not referred, as he did in 1886, to the social condition of Ireland and the question of the land.

Mr. Gladstone, interposing, said he had omitted to mention that land legislation would be in the hands of the Imperial Parliament for a period of three years.

Sir E. Clarke proceeded to condemn the proposed change with regard to the retention of 80 Irish members at Westminster and to complain that the Bill contained no provision for giving protection to the province of Ulster. It was a singular and important fact that the 37th clause of the Bill of 1886, declaring the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, was not to be found in the present measure, and that the subject was to be transferred to the preamble which nobody attached any importance to. If the subject were embodied in a clause it would have to be considered by the House; whereas, if it were relegated to the preamble, it might be shuffled out of the Statute-book. He next criticized the curious provisions relating to the Viceroyalty, the vital question of the veto, and the constitution of the Legislative Council; and, after showing the embarrassment and confusion which must flow from the peculiar position assigned to the Irish members retained in the House of Commons, he concluded a vigorous speech by declaring that the Opposition would offer an uncompromising resistance to the Bill, confident that they had the support of the country.

Lord Wolmer also denounced the Bill, and Mr. Dane complained that it failed to fulfil any of the pledges which had been given for the protection of the loyal minority.

Mr. Wolff and Major Darwin spoke in the same sense, and Mr. Sexton, canvassing the details of the Bill, pronounced the plan of the Irish Executive better than that of the Bill of 1886. He also approved in general terms of the proposals with regard to the Constabulary, and as to the Legislature he preferred two Houses to the two orders in one House suggested in the Bill of 1886. To the reservations on the Irish Legislature he had no substantial objection, but he claimed that the Irish members should be maintained at their present number until the power of the Imperial Legislature to deal with the land question passed to the Local Legislature. He regarded the veto as an improvement on the last Bill, and he had no objection to the *ultra vires* proposal, nor to the condition under which the Irish members were to be retained in the House of Commons. To the financial part of the scheme he urged several objections. The sum contributed by Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer would be larger than that asked for in 1886, and larger than that actually contributed at the present time, and he denied that the half million surplus would not be applicable to the general purposes of Ireland.

Colonel Sanderson, after quoting some of Mr. Gladstone's strongest declarations against Home Rule, contended that this Bill was not founded on any proved Irish grievances, but was prompted by the necessity for catching Irish votes. He characterized the Bill as a scheme to give the power to plunder without fear of justice. Among other objections to the Bill he urged that it had no chance of being regarded as final, and in a caustic analysis of the condition of Irish parties he pointed out that it was impossible to ascertain the wishes of the Irish people by consulting the views of the Nationalist members. The Irish Unionists would give a most determined and uncompromising opposition to the Bill, because they believed it would absolutely destroy the liberty and prosperity of Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. Balfour the debate was then adjourned.

The house adjourned at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

On Tuesday (February 14,) in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved that to-morrow, being Ash Wednesday, the House should, as usual, meet at two o'clock. He expressed his regret that some of his hon. friends did not concur with him in regard to this motion which was not only fortified by custom, but was perfectly rational. Mr. Labouchere pointed out that a most important Bill on the paper to-morrow related to the election and qualification of local authorities, and said he should feel obliged to vote against the proposal; and Mr. Conybeare suggested that a special service should be held at 11 o'clock in the chapel under St. Stephen's Hall for the convenience of those members who desired to be present at Divine service on Ash Wednesday. A division was then taken, and the motion was carried by 307 to 161.

Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the Prime Minister's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. With reference to the proposals concerning the constabulary, the Civil servants, and the Judges, he contended that public engagements would be disregarded and he ridiculed the complicated arrangement under which three different kinds of constituencies were to be introduced into Ireland. As for the projected Legislative Council, he was unable to see how it could afford adequate protection to the owners of land. Under the new constitution the Irish representatives in the House of Commons would have a determining voice in regard to the formation of the British Cabinet, and the vital question as to what Bills should be introduced would be determined not by those who were interested in that legislation, but by 80 gentlemen who were not. Commenting on the financial proposals, he said that if we were about to dissolve our partnership with Ireland, a little less generosity and a little more justice would not be out of place. After seven years of careful meditation the Prime Minister had only been able to produce this strange abortion of a measure, and the reason why the right hon. gentleman had not succeeded better was because he had attempted an impossible task.

Mr. Bryce said the first fact which justified the introduction of the Bill was the failure of the coercion policy of the late Government. The Bill would be found to combine large grants of power over local affairs with complete safe-guards against public transgressions. The Crown would not have two sets of advisers, but her Majesty would be advised, as at present by the Imperial Cabinet. In ordinary cases the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of his Irish Ministers, would grant or withhold his assent to Bills; but if an extreme case should arise, and if some act of tyrannous oppression should be attempted by the Irish majority, it would be the duty of the British Cabinet to intervene. They could not, if they would, impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and, moreover, the Bill contained a clause in which the functions of the Imperial Parliament in regard to Irish legislation were clearly set forth. He defended the creation of a second Chamber as a valuable element which might be a strong and useful part of the Irish Government. Her Majesty's Government intended to abide by their engagements to the Constabulary, and the same remark applied essentially to the arrangements respecting the Civil servants and the Judges. The plan for the retention of the Irish members was, in his judgment, the best that could be adopted, and he believed it was likely before long to become clear, easy, and familiar in its working. As we were going to retain Ireland as a partner in all our most important affairs, he did not apprehend that any insuperable difficulties would arise as to the financial parts of the Bill.

Sir J. Lubbock maintained that great improvement had of late years been effected in the condition of Ireland and that her claims and needs now received the most careful attention of Parliament. In these altered circumstances the old unhappy feelings would gradually die away, and consequently he saw no need for a measure under which the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be a mockery and a sham.

The debate was continued by Mr. Thornton, Mr. Crombie, and Colonel Bridgeman.

Mr. Jesse Collings observed that now, as in 1886, Mr. Gladstone seemed to think that the only chance of passing a Home Rule Bill was to rush it through the House. It was absurd to pretend that the adherents of the Government received at the last general election a mandate to support this Bill, with the contents of which they first became acquainted on Monday night. The country ought not to be tricked into passing the measure by a majority which was not elected on the fair issue.

Mr. J. Redmond said it would be manifestly impossible, before the Bill was in print, to express a decided or final judgment on a measure of such complexity and importance. In reference, however, to the explanation given by Mr. Gladstone he had no hesitation in saying that in the Bill there were great blots and that it would be necessary to press for serious amendment of many of its provisions. He was in thorough accordance with the broad principle of the Bill, which he understood to be the creation of an Irish Parliament, with an Executive responsible to it, and with full control over the management of purely Irish affairs with the exception of two or three matters. The Irish people were willing to accept a measure of this kind based upon the validity of the Act of Union and the Supremacy of the Imperial Parliament; but they asked that there should be no vexatious and capricious interference by the Imperial Parliament, either by way of revision, amendment, or repeal, with Acts passed by the Irish Legislature within the limits of the Constitution conferred upon it. After criticizing at considerable length the provision of the Bill relating to the veto, he urged that as long as the questions of the constabulary and the land were kept under the control of the Imperial Parliament the Irish members ought in common justice to be allowed to remain at Westminster in their full numbers. In financial matters Ireland received worse treatment under the present measure than she did under the Bill of 1886. He welcomed the proposal for the establishment of the two Chambers, and he would approve even more stringent provisions than those contained in the Bill for the protection of minorities.

Mr. T. W. Russell said that for the province of Ulster this was a matter of life or death, and that the loyalist members must discuss every line and oppose every clause of the Bill. If passed it would produce the perpetual coercion and degradation of Ulster—a province which England settled and planted two hundred years ago, and which simply asked to be allowed to go about its business in a peaceable way, and to have the protection of the law in carrying on that business.

On the motion of Lord R. Churchill the debate was then adjourned.

(Fuller reports of the speeches of hon. members in criticism of the measure will be reproduced hereafter.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—FEB. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr V A Brodie, MCS	Capt C E W Macdonald, ISC
Mr W H de Winton, M	Lt C R Burton, ISC
Mr R M Kennedy, Bo CS	Lt C H B Clark, ISC
Mr H F Silcock, Bo CS	2nd Lt E T Carwithen, ISC
Mr C D Brown, Bo CS	Condr A W Shepherd, B
Mr W S Turnbull, Bo	Condr A Hebden, B
Mr E G Pulliser, Bo	Sub-Condr P O A Baker, M
Capt G F Wilkes, ISC	Assist-Apoth G S Collett
Capt G A Collins, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R A E Castle, B, 3 mos	Lt A H Bolton, ISC, 6 mos
Mr G V Martyn, B, 6½ mos	Lt C H Peterson, ISC, 6 mos
Mr E M Sage, B 6 mos	Lt P A Smurthwaite, ISC, 1 mo
Mr W G Bligh, B, 6 weeks	Surg Lt-Col H Johnstone, B 6 mos
Mr H W Bliss, CIE, MCS, 6 mos	Surg-Maj E W Young, Bo, 3 mos
Mr J Grose, MCS, 3 mos	Surg-Maj D R Ross, MDB, 6 mos
Mr J Traill, M, 6 mos	Surg-Capt H C L Arnim, Bo, 2 mos
Mr J N A Eaton, M, 6 mos	Condr J H G Bell, Bo, 6 mos
Col C A Dodd, ISC, 3 mos	Sub-Condr C Bowyer, Bo, 6 mos
Lt-Col M H Wratislaw, ISC, 5 days	
Lt-Col W H Lyster, ICS, 6 mos	
Capt W A Tindall, ISC, 6 mos	
Lt C H Williams, ISC, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Brereton, B	Lt E W Carrick, ISC
Maj F G Vivian, ISC	Lt T C Plowden, ISC
Capt W H M Stewart, ICS	Surg-Maj S F Bigger, B
Capt F M Drury, ISC	Sub-Condr T Stone, M
Capt H Wright, ISC	Sub-Condr R Walmsley, Bo
Capt C E W Macdonald, ISC	

DEATH.

Mr E B Thomas ..... Late MCS ..... Feb. 15

REFERRING to the remarks made by Lord Harris, the other day, at the opening of the Madresseh-i-Anjuman-i-Islam at Bombay, the *Pioneer* writes:—Critics who make it their business to depreciate British rule in India, have often asserted that Government spend in promoting education in this Empire scarcely a tithe of what is spent by other civilised countries. In our view, even if comparison showed India to be in some degree behind other countries in this respect, it would not follow that the British administration was behind others in recognising its responsibilities and fulfilling its obligations. In the sense that there is more widespread ignorance in India than in most civilised countries, it is doubtless true that there is more need of education but for the mass of the population it is less indispensable. India affords less variety of occupation for the educated, and the field in each case is also far more restricted. At the same time the tillers of the soil, who constitute the vast majority of the population in India, while they doubtless gain by education, are not in danger of losing their livelihood without it. In India also, at the present stage of its development, Government has more demands upon its purse than is the case in other countries. To take the one case of medical relief, Lord Harris pointed out that if Great Britain spent as much on this object in proportion to her revenue as Bombay, the sum annually allotted would amount to three millions sterling. As a matter of fact she spends nothing. It would, therefore, be matter neither for surprise nor condemnation were the amount allotted for educational purposes in India less in proportion to the revenue than we find in Europe or the United States. As a matter of fact, the analysis made by Lord Harris gives results far less unfavourable than might have been expected. The details are worth careful study, but in sum they show that Bombay at present spends rather more on education generally than England in proportion to her revenue, and, so far as primary instruction is concerned, something less than Holland, Prussia, and Belgium, and something more than Italy and other countries in Europe. This is a result of which we have certainly no reason to be ashamed.

SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN.

AT the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, on Monday, Sir Edward Blount, K. C. B., who presided, referred to recent newspaper attacks on Lord Dufferin as having excited the indignation of his fellow-countrymen. Lord Dufferin, in responding to the toast of his health, said:—

"It is new to my experience that an Ambassador, the personal representative of his Sovereign, should be caught by the engrenage of the domestic polemics of the country to whose Government he is accredited. But I have seen myself repeatedly accused in widely circulated papers, whose statements have undoubtedly carried conviction with them to vast numbers of people, of the most disgraceful and abominable conduct, of acts which, if proved, would justify my being summoned to the bar of a criminal court. It may, of course, be said that these assaults are beneath my notice. Well, they are so far beneath my notice that I have not thought it worth while to make them the subject of any official complaint; but to-night we are for the moment in England. Those I see around me are as much concerned. I am sure, with my good name as I myself could be, and it has always been my practice whenever I meet a lie to nail it at once to the counter. Moreover, as the monstrous fabrications to which Sir Edward Blount has referred would militate against my usefulness as an Ambassador if even partially credited, I do not hesitate to take this opportunity to say that the whole series of assertions which has been so industriously propagated, including the absurd statement that I arrived in France furnished with an enormous sum of money—three millions of francs, I think, was the sum named—to be applied to the corruption of the French Press and of French politicians with the view of breaking up the Franco-Russian alliance, is not only untrue in the widest acceptation of that term, but that there is not and there never has been a shade or a shadow of substance in any of the various allegations which from time to time have been issued with the view of building up this inconceivable mystification.

"The exponents of public opinion in France who write for the Press comprise some of the most delightful, clever, and gifted publicists that are to be found in every country in the world. Many of them are honoured members of the Senate or of the Chamber, and the whole Press of France is remarkable for its literary excellence and its intelligent handling of political topics. But I regret to say that, with the exception of a casual exchange of courtesies with one or two distinguished individuals whom I may have met at some social gatherings I have hitherto had no relations, whether directly or indirectly—and when I say indirectly, I mean through the medium of any third person—with any gentleman connected with the Press of France. As for the enterprising and persevering interviewer I keep studiously clear of all contact with him, warned by the bones and empty skulls of so many of my colleagues and predecessors that whiten the entrance to his den. As for three millions of francs, if I had dealt with them as is so universally asserted the sowing of such golden seed ought certainly to have produced a more abundant harvest; but those who, like myself, are sensitive and respectful students of the leading articles of the French newspapers will have failed to see in their columns any of those enthusiastic encomiums of England and of English policy which in the suggested circumstances I should have had the right to expect. The money must evidently have gone the way of Balak's present to Balaam, the son of Beor, and produced instead of the anticipated blessings, I will not say curses, but a good deal of incisive and unremitting criticism. The fact is that since I arrived in Paris I have not spent a sixpence that has not gone into the pocket of my butcher or baker, or of that harmful but necessary lady, the avenger of the sin of Adam, whose bills every householder, who values his domestic peace, pays with alacrity and without examination—I mean the family "couturiere."

"As for the friendly feelings which animate the Russian and the French people towards each other I can only say they have never formed the subject of any conversation that I have ever held with any one in this country, nor have I ever been charged with such a mission as that attributed to me. On the contrary, I can safely say this on behalf of the British nation and on behalf of whatever Administration may be in power in England, that they will never view with disfavour, or indeed with anything but sympathy and benevolence, whatever friendly understandings or combinations may take place amongst the nations of Europe which have the maintenance of peace and the general harmony of the world for their aim and object.

"My one desire is to strain every nerve in promoting friendly relations and the amicable understanding between France and England. As you all know, I am personally a most enthusiastic admirer of French character, and I can sincerely say that next to the welfare of my own country, there is nothing I have more at heart than the happiness and prosperity of this great people who have rendered such services to the art, literature, science, and civilization of Europe, and in the midst of whom it is my proudest boast to be passing the last years of my official life."

INDIAN FINANCE AND DUAL OFFICES.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday, February 13, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, rose to ask the Lord President of the Council whether he had applied to the Treasury for the salary belonging to his office, and to ask the Secretary of State for India whether, as guardian of the interests of the Indian taxpayers, he had remonstrated against the salary of the Lord President being provided out of Indian taxes. He contended that the double appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council, and the arrangement by which the last-named salary was charged on the Indian taxpayers, was discreditable to the country and to the Prime Minister who had made it. He quoted in support of his view the opinions of Lord Halifax and the Duke of Argyll, and maintained that in the circumstances which he had described the Secretary of State for India had no choice but to insist that the First Lord of the Treasury should provide for the Lord President out of the British Exchequer. He would also move for papers.

Lord Kimberley said there were no papers on the subject. He understood the noble Lord desired to augment the salary by £2,000 a-year though how that arrangement would benefit the Indian taxpayers he did not quite see. His noble friend also suggested that the salary should be divided into two parts, and he furnished an estimate of what the Minister was worth as Lord President. It appeared from this that, comparing the business which fell on the Secretary of State for India with that of the President of the Council, the proportions were as three-fifths to two-fifths. That was a rather undue estimate of the work which fell upon the Secretary of State for India, and the responsibility which he incurred, as compared with his duties as President of the Council. It should be borne in mind that the President of the Council was also a Cabinet Minister, and a considerable part of his salary was given to him because he was, and always had been, a member of the Cabinet. Perhaps, his noble friend took the view that the right thing would be for the Indian Government to lease the Secretary of State to the British Government, who would pay so much per week to the Government of India for the amount of work he might perform. But what did the Indian taxpayer lose by the present arrangement? Upon the whole, while anxious to spare the Indian Exchequer every undue charge, he thought that a great deal of unnecessary bother had been made about a very small matter. His position as President of the Council did not interfere with his work at the India Office.

Lord Northbrook said he was somewhat disappointed by the answer of the noble Earl. If the noble Lord could discharge the duties of the two offices it was quite clear the Indian Government should not pay the salary usually attached to the office of Secretary of State. From year to year the salary of the Secretary of State for India had been increasing, because it was not paid in rupees, but was paid in sovereigns, and the same thing applied to all the home expenses of India. The sum involved in the matter raised by the question was a very small one, but still it involved the principle of dealing with the Indian taxpayer and Indian revenues in a just and equitable spirit. The arrangement was an illustration of the French proverb that those who are absent always get the worst of it. Indian finance was determined by the English Government, and notwithstanding remonstrances made by the Indian Government, it was determined with regard to English rather than Indian interests. Indian finances were in a condition of serious, not to say alarming, embarassment. The Indian revenues bore the whole expense of the India Office at home, and he appealed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to say whether the Colonies bore any part of the expense of the Colonial Office at home. Why should the British Government pay the whole cost of the Colonial Office and the Indian Exchequer bear the whole cost of the India Office? In this time of great difficulty and danger to Indian finance, owing to the fall in the value of the rupee in gold these charges became of immense importance, and he wished to ask wh

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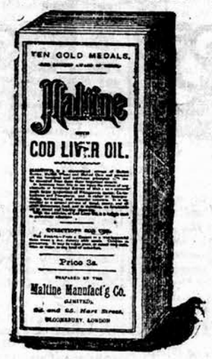

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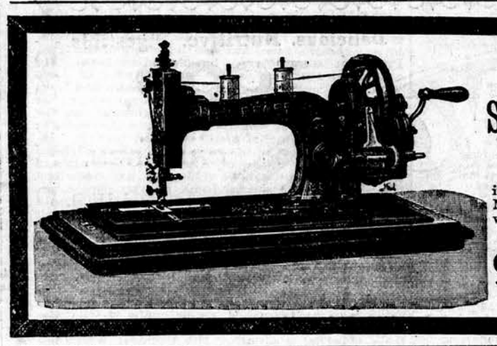

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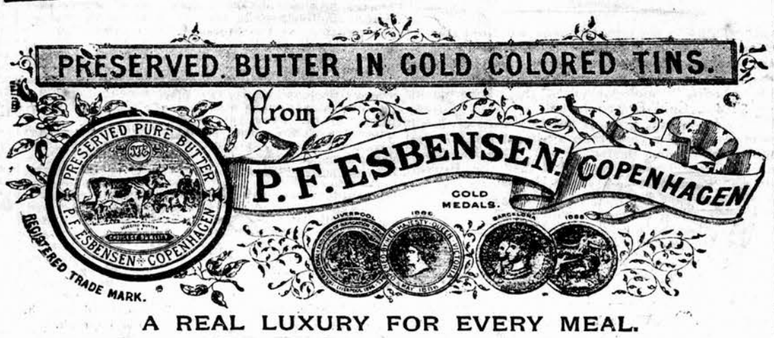

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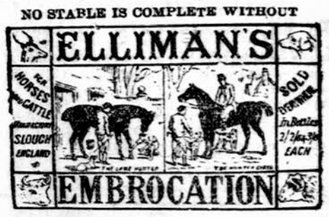

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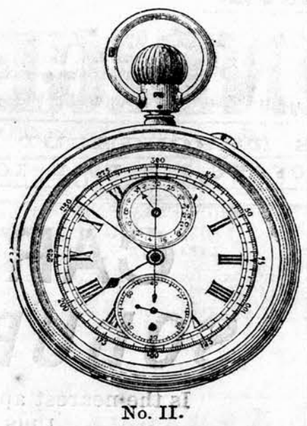
No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

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The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

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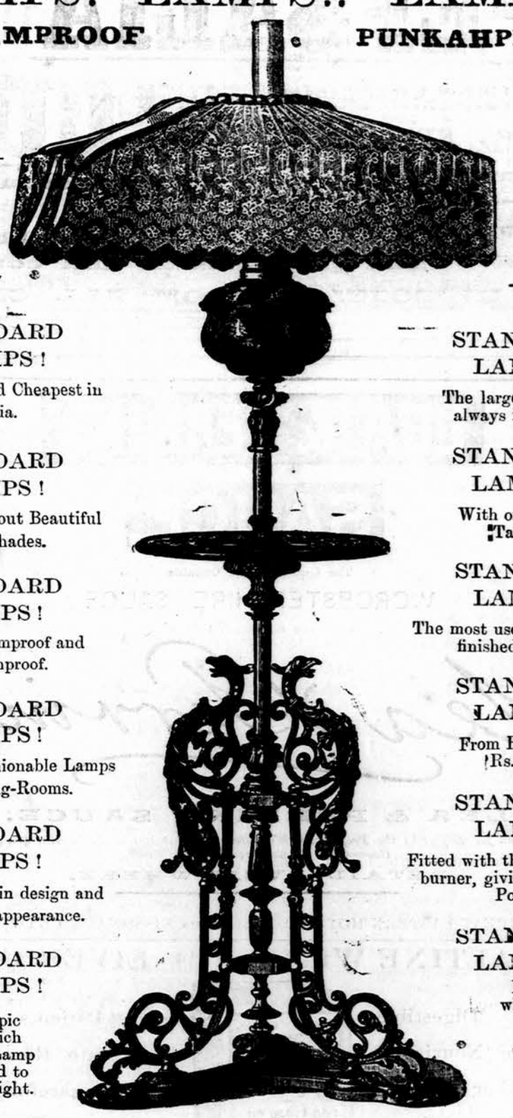

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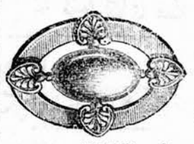
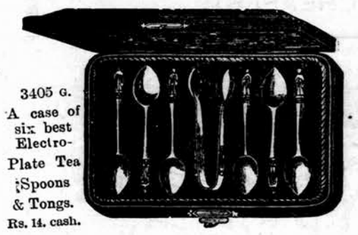

3404 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 18, cash.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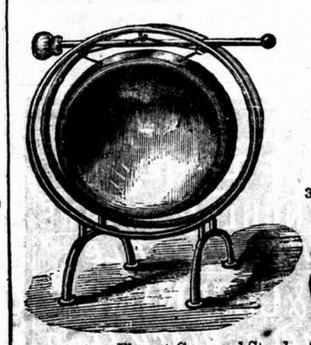
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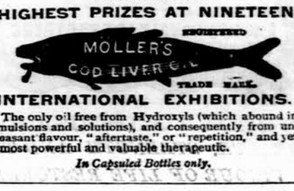

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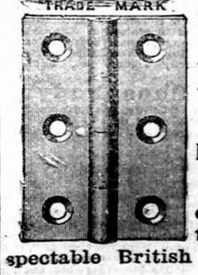

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